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Algeria	4.00	Denmark	1.50	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	South Korea	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Canada	1.00	Czechoslovakia	1.00	Egypt	1.00	Greece	1.00	Holland	1.00	India	1.00	Ireland	1.00	Israel	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	South Korea	1.00
Lebanon	1.00	Libya	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Mexico	1.00	Norway	1.00	Poland	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Romania	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Soviet Union	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Thailand	1.00
Turkey	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00																



Kathryn Sullivan, a Challenger shuttle mission specialist and the first American woman to walk in space, wore a white cooling garment Thursday before putting on her space suit.

First U.S. Woman Walks in Space, Transferring Fuel on Challenger

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — An American woman walked in space Thursday for the first time, spending almost three and a half hours in the cargo bay of the space shuttle Challenger, 138 miles (223 kilometers) above the Earth.
Kathryn D. Sullivan, a 33-year-old oceanographer and geologist, stepped out in space with David C. Leestma at 11:38 A.M. EDT and carried the globe more than twice, performing tasks in daylight and darkness that required the patience, dexterity, stamina and strength once believed to be the sole preserve of men in space.
A Soviet cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, was the first woman to take a space walk, on July 25.
"This is really great," Ms. Sullivan said after she left Challenger's airlock and went into the cargo bay as the shuttle passed south of Ascension Island on its 100th orbit of the earth.
Together with Mr. Leestma, Ms. Sullivan spent almost two hours performing a difficult experiment preparing a fuel tank loaded with 110 pounds (95 kilograms) of toxic hydrazine fuel for a fuel transfer from one tank to another.
This task involved the two astronauts working side by side in the aft end of the cargo bay. Mr. Leestma, with his feet in a pair of restraints to hold him in place and Ms. Sullivan with her legs dangling behind her and holding on to a handrail with one hand the entire time. Both astronauts were also tethered by slide wires to handrails that ran the length of the open cargo bay.
Ms. Sullivan spent most of the time picking out tools and handing them to Mr. Leestma, who performed the actual task of opening a fuel line from one tank to another.
The job might be described as a super-plumber's job, involving as it did 10 special tools to get the feed line open between an empty tank and a tank almost full.
Between turns at the task, Ms. Sullivan and Mr. Leestma looked down at the Earth in amazement at what they saw.
"We're over a beautiful part of Canada," Mr. Leestma said once, and then minutes later as the shuttle passed over Massachusetts added: "Cape Cod is beautiful and we're coming up on New York."
Said the New Jersey-born Ms. Sullivan: "Lots of Sullivan's down there."
Just after they successfully readied the two fuel tanks for the automatic transfer, Mr. Leestma and Ms. Sullivan posed glowering in front of a wide-angle movie camera in the cargo bay. The film will be used to make a movie called "The Dream Is Alive."
At the end of the space walk, with Ms. Sullivan already inside the airlock, Mr. Leestma collided with the airlock's hatch and dislodged a valve-cap that went floating off into the cargo bay behind him.
"No, no, no," cried Ms. Sullivan. From the shuttle's cockpit came a plea from Robert L. Crippen, the Challenger commander: "Can you go back and get it?"
Replied Mr. Leestma: "I don't know where it is."
Said Mr. Crippen: "I can see it from here. It's under the SIR antenna." SIR is the shuttle imaging radar.
Mr. Leestma floated back and retrieved the valve cap as Ms. Sullivan came out in the dark to see if she could help him. Mr. Leestma needed no help and came back to rejoin Ms. Sullivan at the airlock door.

Czech Wins Literature Nobel

Jaroslav Seifert, Dissident Poet, Hears News in Hospital

STOCKHOLM — Jaroslav Seifert, an 83-year-old Czechoslovak poet and dissident, was awarded the 1984 Nobel Prize in literature Wednesday.
He is the first Czechoslovak to win the prize.
The Swedish Academy, which makes the award, said he had been chosen "for his poetry which, endowed with freshness, sensuality and rich inventiveness, provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit of man."
Mr. Seifert, one of the original members of the Charter 77 human rights movement, strongly condemned the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.
[The poet, who was recently admitted to the cardiology ward of a Prague hospital, took the news of his award quietly but "was very, very happy," according to the Swedish diplomat who told him, United Press International reported.]
"I was the first to give him the news that he won the prize," said Ulla Kayling, cultural attaché at the Swedish Embassy in Prague. "At first he didn't quite understand. But he's very old, and nothing surprises him much any more," she said. "But he was very, very happy."
Three and a half hours after the award was announced in Stockholm, Ceteka, the official Czechoslovak news agency, reported that Mr. Seifert had won the prize.
Ceteka printed a biography of Mr. Seifert, saying that the poet had named "Clad in Light," which extols the beauties of Prague, as his favorite collection. Like other collections written during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, it had been a great encouragement to people at that time, it said.
The agency said Mr. Seifert's first publication after the war, "The Helmet Full of Earth," celebrated the end of the war.



Jaroslav Seifert in a Prague hospital Thursday after learning he had been awarded the Nobel literature prize.

"And Now Goodbye" by Jaroslav Seifert. (From a volume called "The Plague Column," translated by Ewald Osers.)
To all those million verses in the world I've added just a few.
They probably were no wiser than a cricket's chirrup.
I know. Forgive me. I'm coming to the end.
They weren't even the first footprints in the lunar dust.
If at times they sparked after all it was not their light.
I loved this language.
And that which forces silent lips to quiver will make young lovers kiss as they stroll through red-gilded fields under a sunset slower than in the tropics.
Poetry is with us from the start.
Like loving, like hunger, like the plague, like war.
At times my verses were embarrassingly foolish.
But I make no excuse.
I believe that seeking beautiful words is better than killing and murdering.

Deng Issues Warning On U.S. Sales to Taiwan

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, said Thursday that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan could cause an "eruption" in U.S.-Chinese relations and that Chinese forces had the power to blockade the island, Japanese visitors reported.
Mr. Deng, who is chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met for 90 minutes with a group from the Japanese Komeito (Clean Government Party). The group briefed Japanese reporters on Mr. Deng's remarks.
Mr. Deng also acknowledged that differences exist between China and North Korea, the visitors said. They said Mr. Deng reasserted his support of the North's proposal for peaceful reunification, but they quoted him as saying: "We do not necessarily agree with some policies made by North Korea."
It was the first time that any senior Communist leader has acknowledged that Beijing does not always concur with the Pyongyang regime, which has become increasingly isolated internationally.
Concerning Taiwan, the Japanese quoted Mr. Deng as saying: "There is the possibility of an eruption between China and the United States if there is no resolution of the Taiwan problem."
Mr. Deng said he told Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, who visited China last year: "Now China does not have the military power to invade and occupy Taiwan, but we have the military power to blockade the Taiwan Strait," the Japanese said.
The United States is the main weapons supplier to Taiwan, which Beijing considers a rebel province.
On Chinese-Soviet relations, the Japanese quoted Mr. Deng as saying that he expected no progress from the fifth round of normalization talks scheduled to convene Oct. 18 in Beijing.
China has said that relations cannot improve until the Soviet Union pulls its troops from the

Weinberger Says Soviet Boosts SS-20s

STRENGTH, Italy — The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said Thursday that the Soviet Union has substantially increased the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.
Speaking in this lakeside resort on the opening day of a nuclear strategy meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers, Mr. Weinberger said that the Soviet Union has continued to add new missiles and to build more bases for launching them.
Mr. Weinberger said the U.S. intelligence community had pinpointed the number of additional SS-20s deployed by the Soviet Union this year, but that the figure would not be made public now.
The most recent estimate by NATO, released last December, was 378 SS-20s.
"There are more than 378 SS-20s," Mr. Weinberger said after the meeting. "There are substantial numbers in addition to that."
The West German ambassador to NATO headquarters in Brussels, Hans-Georg Weick, said that 11 new missile bases were under construction in the Soviet Union.

Peres Is Said to Seek \$4 Billion From U.S.

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel intends to press next year for a dramatic increase in U.S. economic and military aid to his country, from the current level of \$2.6 billion to more than \$4 billion annually, Israeli officials say.
Mr. Peres outlined his government's approximate needs in private meetings with members of Congress and with the administration this week. Publicly, as in a news conference Wednesday, he has declined to be specific about the size of the request.
Administration officials said that a rise to more than \$4 billion would amount to an extraordinary 50-percent increase in aid to a country that is already the largest beneficiary of U.S. assistance, and has been throughout the history of the foreign aid program.
Since its independence in 1948, Israel has received \$28 billion in U.S. aid, most of it since 1973 when President Richard M. Nixon sought more than \$2 billion to help the Israelis replace equipment lost in the war that year with Egypt and Syria.
Administration officials said the expected Israeli request, aimed at resolving Israel's economic problems while not cutting into its military strength, would be scrutinized closely by a new joint committee that was announced on Tuesday.
They added that it could raise questions about the special relationship between Israel and the United States and about the possibility of placing limits or conditions on what the United States does for Israel.
An official said he expected Egypt, which in recent years has received only slightly less aid than Israel, to seek a sharp increase to keep pace with the Israelis. This year the two countries received about 45 percent of total U.S. aid.
An administration official said he was uncertain how the Congress would respond to the expected Israeli request given a U.S. budget deficit of about \$175 billion and the pressure to cut domestic programs.
The official said foreign aid was unpopular with many members of Congress, but that the strong support for Israel had carried the foreign aid program in recent years.
"I'm not saying that we should not help the Israelis, but I think it's not a bad question to ask whether we should push the aid way up without Israel at least making a good faith effort to go along with the Reagan initiative," he said.
He was referring to President Ronald Reagan's proposal of Sept. 1, 1982, calling for negotiations between Jordan and Israel, in which Israel would grant autonomy to the West Bank Palestinians, who would then form an association with Jordan.
The former Likud coalition government in Israel rejected the Reagan initiative. The unity government now in office has not taken a formal position on it because of sharp differences between Mr. Peres, who has favored aspects of the plan, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was the Likud prime minister.
Mr. Peres, at his news conference Wednesday, said he was "reassured about the nature and scope of the support and understanding" he received from Mr. Reagan and other officials. He said U.S. officials did not place conditions on any increase in aid, other than that Israel first put its economic house in order by bringing down the 400-percent annual rate of inflation.
Underlining Mr. Peres's optimistic account of the talks was Mr. Reagan's pledge Tuesday to "cooperate the best way we can" to resolve Israel's economic problems. He said if a balance-of-payments crisis arose for the Israelis, the United States was ready to provide emergency help.
Neither Mr. Reagan nor Secretary of State George P. Shultz linked the granting of aid to a reversal by the Israelis of their rejection of the president's Middle East initiative, both Israeli and American officials said.
Israeli diplomats freely predicted Wednesday that despite economic problems in the United States, Congress would be as accommodating as ever in approving even the significantly increased aid that is expected to be requested next year.
They noted that the new joint committee announced Tuesday by Mr. Reagan to study aid and other financial matters had been sought by the administration, in part, to serve as a way to persuade Congress not to increase aid to Israel above the amount that is ultimately recommended.
As Mr. Peres made clear during his stay here, Israeli officials said, there are two separate aspects to the Israeli requests. The first is that given the rising costs of advanced military equipment, Israel needs to be reassured by Washington that the United States will continue to absorb 30 percent of its arms procurement outlays.
To do this in the short run, the Israelis quoted Mr. Peres as saying in his talks with the Americans, Israel needs grants of at least \$2 billion to \$2.2 billion annually for the purchase of military equipment, an increase over the fiscal year 1985 level of \$1.4 billion.
This is the first year, in fact, that all of Israel's military aid is in the form of grants that do not have to be repaid. Previously, Israel had to repay half of the military aid.
Because of the austerity program announced by Israel, Mr. Peres is



Ronald Reagan and Shimon Peres in Washington.

West Europe Pays Court to Poland

Ties to Warsaw Are Renewed While U.S. Remains Cool

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BONN — Western European governments are making a concerted effort, despite U.S. reservations, to revive high-level diplomatic contacts with Poland after a three-year freeze.
The Europeans have decided to respond to Poland's July amnesty for political prisoners by lifting a diplomatic quarantine imposed on the Warsaw government after martial law was declared in December 1981.
Britain announced Wednesday that Minister of State Malcolm Rifkind, who oversees East-West relations at the Foreign Office, will visit Warsaw from Nov. 4 to 7.
He will be preceded this month by Foreign Minister Leopold Graf von Androsch and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece. Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Giulio Andreotti of Italy, also plan to visit Poland this year.
The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has no immediate plans for a significant diplomatic thaw with Warsaw. A U.S. source in Washington said of the European move: "We're not all that thrilled."
Most U.S. sanctions imposed in 1981 remain in place, despite indications in August that some were being lifted.
The new relationship with Poland reflects a desire among the European allies to promote an East-West thaw by pursuing closer ties with all Eastern European governments, including that of the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.
They reportedly believe that the Polish government can be encouraged to introduce more liberal reforms if its efforts are recognized in the West by demonstrating a willingness to build channels of political and economic cooperation.
The Reagan administration has moved more slowly in re-establishing ties with Warsaw because it remains skeptical about the true extent of the amnesty, U.S. officials said. While hundreds of political prisoners have been released, they say, several key leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union remain in jail.
In August, in response to the amnesty, the United States an-

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- The San Diego Padres defeated the Detroit Tigers, 5-3, to tie the World Series at one game each. Page 19.
- TOMORROW
- At the age of 73, a Jewish comic is one of the most daring and popular performers on the Soviet stage. A question often heard in Moscow is: "How does he get away with it?"



Coal Board, Miners Begin New Talks in Britain

Arthur Scargill, left, leader of Britain's mining union, and Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, arrived Thursday at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in London for talks on ending the seven-month miners' strike. Both men said they had no new proposals for ending the strike. Mr. Scargill said the old proposals were "satisfactory," and Mr. MacGregor said the Coal Board had been "too generous already." In Yorkshire on Thursday two policemen were injured when pickets tried to block four miners who were returning to work.

Church-State Dispute Over Schools Causes Deep Divisions in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta — A dispute between Malta's government and the Roman Catholic Church has forced 20,000 schoolchildren to stay at home and opened up deep divisions on the island.

The dispute reached a climax last month when the government revoked the licenses of eight church schools that had rejected a demand that they provide free education. Police guards were sent to the schools.

Although this is the most serious dispute between Malta's two major institutions, Dom Mintoff's Labor government frequently has been at odds with the church since his party took power in 1971.

Two days before all 72 church-run schools were to open for the school year on Oct. 1, Archbishop Joseph Mercieca said they would remain closed until further notice, a move affecting a third of Malta's student population.

Archbishop Mercieca made the decision shortly after demonstrators supporting government demands for free education in church schools ransacked his offices. The

Ararat Meets Belgian Official

TUNIS — Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, on an official visit to Tunisia, had talks in Tunis on Thursday with Yasser Ararat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the FLO news agency Wafa reported.

Labor Party and opposition Nationalist Party condemned the violence.

Mr. Mintoff met Vatican officials early this month and presented proposals that were believed to include the principle of free education for all.

The church says it cannot afford free tuition and stresses that the schools should not lose their autonomy and identity.

Mr. Mintoff, who has won a series of other battles with Malta's institutions, such as the judiciary and civil service, stopped subsidies to church schools in 1977. Three years later the government suspended grants to the schools, and in 1982 donations were banned until the fee system was abolished.

Fees for the year are equivalent to about \$142. Some parents had already paid the fees for the first quarter.

During Mr. Mintoff's talks at the Vatican, Monsignor Francesco Canali, chargé d'affaires of the Holy See in Malta, submitted a document calling for free education beginning next January, with admission regulated by "established criteria mutually agreed upon independently of social class."

The document called for the government to pay annually to the secretary of Catholic schools an amount of money to be agreed upon. The church would continue, directly or indirectly, its share of the expenditure, while parents and others would have the right to contribute freely.



Dom Mintoff

Mr. Mintoff called for free education at secondary schools and said admission to the schools must be determined without regard to class or creed. State subsidies would be given to schools where financial control was held by both school and state and "whenever church finances are shown to be inadequate."

Teachers' Strike Supported
Thousands of workers held a one-day walkout Wednesday in support of a strike by public school teachers, according to union officials.

According to an Associated Press report from Valletta, the United Workers Union said up to 27,000 workers of the island's total work force of 112,000 took part in the walkout. Malta's state-run radio denied the report.

The union organized the protest in support of state school teachers who were locked out by the government two weeks ago for refusing extra duties such as supervising students during meal breaks.

Britain's Conservatives Break Ranks Over Issue of Record Unemployment

By Michael Geder

Washington Post Service

BRIGHTON, England — Concern about record unemployment broke through the customary calm of the governing Conservative Party convention Thursday, with some delegates warning of grave political risks if the government failed to deal more effectively with the problem.

"We have overrun the point where we can remain silent," Ivor Humphrey, a Conservative trade unionist, said at the convention.

With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher looking on, Mr. Humphrey said "someone must tell the cabinet that they appear to lack compassion and understanding."

"We have been told there is no alternative" to tough economic policies, he said, but "there has to be an alternative. Otherwise one day you will experience an explosion the likes of which you've never seen before."

The convention overwhelmingly approved a resolution stating that while the government had made a "positive contribution to assist the unemployed, there is still a gap between help available and the needs of the unemployed."

Despite forecasts before the 1983 general election by Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, that unemployment would fall this year, it reached an all-time high of 3.28 million, or 13.6 percent of the work force, last month.

In recent days, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, has questioned the impact of Mrs. Thatcher's economic approach. Public opinion polls that show Mrs. Thatcher with a

clear lead over the Labor Party also show that nine out of 10 voters think she is not doing a good job handling unemployment.

In speeches Thursday at the convention by Tom King, the secretary of state for employment, and Wednesday by Mr. Lawson, the government insisted there was "no shortcut," as Mr. Lawson said, to reducing unemployment.

Mr. King said it could only be done ultimately by "beating inflation, becoming competitive and putting the economy on a sound footing."

Anti-Drug Measures

A new package of measures to combat Britain's drug problem includes life imprisonment for cocaine and heroin sellers, United Press International reported from Brighton.

Health Secretary Kenneth Clarke said in a speech at the Conservative conference that the government intended to "nail" drug

traffickers and "hit them hard." He said the number of registered British drug addicts more than doubled between 1980 and 1983.

After Parliament reopens later this month, a bill will be introduced to increase the maximum sentence for dealing in cocaine and heroin from 14 years to life.

Pete Townshend, a rock star and a former heroin addict, said at a meeting of Conservative youth that heroin was increasingly an escape for young people worried about growing unemployment and the threat of nuclear war.

Mr. Townshend, who was the lead guitarist with The Who, said he became addicted to heroin after "it's nonsense to think it can't happen that way," he said.

Although a socialist and a critic of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Mr. Townshend agreed to appear at the invitation of a Conservative politician.

Czech Poet Jaroslav Seifert Wins Nobel Literature Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

chronicling the Prague uprising of May 1945, "contained verses of gratitude to the Soviet Army."

It made no mention of his human rights activities.

The last East European to win the Nobel Prize in literature was the exiled Polish poet Czeslaw Milosz, who won the 1980 prize.

Mr. Seifert has been largely re-

strained by the authorities since 1968.

But he is so popular at home that the authorities have been compelled to republish volumes of his verse from before that date.

The Swedish Academy hailed Mr. Seifert as "a sovereign master of traditional forms of poetry with complicated rhythms and rhyme schemes."

Regarded as a proletarian poet when his works were first published, Mr. Seifert joined the Communist Party in 1921.

In 1922, he became editor of the party daily, Rude Pravo. But in 1929, he was expelled from the party after signing the "Manifesto of Seven Communist Writers" that attacked the hard-line, Moscow-oriented leadership of Klement Gottwald. Gottwald led the party to power in 1948 after World War II.

Mr. Seifert was formally elected chairman of the Writers' Union in 1969 after serving as acting chairman, but was removed from office in the purge against intellectuals who had supported the so-called "Prague Spring."

During the short-lived liberalization initiated by Alexander Dubcek, Mr. Seifert worked for the rehabilitation of writers who suffered in the Stalinist era.

New writings were published only in unofficial, privately circulated form, or abroad. However, in 1982, the authorities relented and published an incomplete edition of "Morrovy Slovy," or Flaming Column, a collection of poetry written between 1971 and 1977.

Mr. Seifert will be invited to collect the 1.65-million kronor (\$190,000) prize in Stockholm on Dec. 10, the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

Israel Seeks More U.S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

also seeking to increase economic aid from the current level of \$1.2 billion to between \$1.9 billion and \$2 billion, the Israelis said. The \$1.2-billion figure covered the amount of interest Israel had to pay the United States to cover its previous military aid loans.

To justify the large increases he is seeking, Mr. Peres continually used the argument that by keeping Israel strong, the United States was getting an excellent return on its money, compared with the much larger amounts spent to keep American troops in Europe and other parts of the world.

He said the United States spends \$130 billion a year for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and had to keep thousands of U.S. soldiers in Western Europe. In Israel, he said, the United States had "an ally which did not ask for U.S. troops to help us do the job; we're doing it ourselves."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Chile Releases 7 Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO (UPI) — Riot police used clubs and water cannon to disperse hundreds of anti-government demonstrators as the authorities released seven opposition leaders who had been imprisoned for organizing protests last month.

The police said 10 demonstrators were arrested Wednesday in the protest in Santiago's Cathedral Square, where 300 people chanted slogans calling for a general strike. Among those arrested were Gabriel Valdes, a Christian Democrat; Manuel Almeyda, a Socialist; Mario Sharpe and Enrique Silva Cimma, Social Democrats; Fanny Pollarolo, a Socialist; and two union leaders, Manuel Bustos and Juan Claudio Reyes.

Bowing to pressure from the church and rightist politicians, President Augusto Pinochet ordered charges dropped against six men and a woman imprisoned Tuesday for allegedly violating the Internal Security Law. They were accused of calling protests Sept. 4-5 in which nine persons were killed. A group of rightist politicians of the National Party visited the seven dissidents in prison to express their support.

Mitterrand Affirms Stand on Militants

BAYONNE, France (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand vowed Thursday to press ahead with a crackdown on militant Basque separatists and urged political exiles in France to renounce violence.

Mr. Mitterrand reaffirmed his government's tough line on Basque guerrillas as he began a three-day domestic tour that will take him to France's southern border region Friday. The extradition of three Spaniards, alleged to be members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, from France on murder charges two weeks ago caused anti-French violence across the border and provoked demonstrations in Bayonne. Mr. Mitterrand told the Bayonne daily Sud Ouest that the extraditions did not mean France was abandoning its tradition of granting political exile, but added, "Terrorism in France involving ETA or similar organizations will be resolutely fought."

Spanish Envoy Tells of Beirut Ordeal

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Spain's ambassador to Lebanon said Thursday he pulled a gun on one of two men who kidnapped him Wednesday and could have shot him. He said he surrendered the weapon after deciding he could not kill.

Describing his seizure, four-hour captivity and liberation by Muslim militiamen, the ambassador, Pedro Manuel de Arístegui, said he and one of his captors pointed guns and shouted at each other in the street. He said the kidnappers were relatives of one of two Lebanese Shiites held in Madrid after the attempted assassination of a Libyan diplomat.

"I could have shot him quite easily," Mr. de Arístegui, 56, said. "I thought: 'I cannot kill another person and if I do I cannot have a normal diplomatic mission in Lebanon.'" Mr. de Arístegui, Spain's ambassador in Managua during Nicaragua's civil war and governor of the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, from 1980 to 1982, said he was the only Spanish diplomat in Beirut to carry a gun.

For the Record

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed Thursday to draw in their 11th game, adjourned on the 41st move Wednesday. Mr. Karpov has won four of the six victories needed to retain his title.

A French journalist, Jacques Abonchar, who was captured in Afghanistan three weeks ago, "will appear soon before a revolutionary tribunal," Izvestia reported Thursday. Mr. Abonchar, 53, who works for French television, was captured in an ambush by Afghan-Soviet forces Sept. 18, soon after he had crossed the border from Pakistan.

Pope John Paul II arrived in the Dominican Republic for a one-day visit Thursday, bringing what he called a message of hope for Latin America that change could come "out in struggle, but in love." (AP)

Weinberger Warns NATO Of Soviet Nuclear Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

struction in the Soviet Union. He gave no further details.

Meanwhile, the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said that NATO has largely lost the technological edge it had over the Warsaw Pact, while the Soviet bloc has increased its numerical superiority and its arsenal of new fighter-bombers.

The institute emphasized in its 1984-85 Military Balance report, released Friday: "The conventional overall balance is still such as to make general military aggression a highly risky undertaking."

The numerical balance — particularly in equipment — continues to move gradually in favor of the East," the report said, analyzing the conventional-weapon balance in Europe. "The West has largely lost the technological edge in conventional equipment which allowed NATO to believe that quality could substitute for numbers."

Mr. Weinberger also told his counterparts from 12 NATO nations that the West was failing to recognize Soviet advances in nuclear missile technology, conference sources said.

They quoted Mr. Weinberger as saying the West was underestimating unexpectedly big strides by the Soviet Union in improving the guidance and speed capabilities of their cruise missiles pointed at the West.

West Europe Courts Poland While U.S. Remains Cool

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions of Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund. In August, Washington said such a move must await "complete and reasonable" implementation of the amnesty decree. Poland has released 630 of 652 political prisoners.

Suspension by the United States of most-favored-nation trade status and a freeze on new commodities and trade credits to Poland remain in effect. There has been no discussion of their being lifted, according to both sides.

The Western Europeans, however, are now prepared to grant the Poles concessions on membership in the International Monetary Fund, as well as improved trade arrangements, European diplomats said.

The West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl appears most eager to repair relations with Poland, which in recent months has joined the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in condemnation of alleged West German "revanchism." The term refers to perceived attempts to regain territories in the Soviet bloc that once were under German domain.

The vehemence of this campaign in the official press indicates the anxiety felt in many parts of Eastern Europe toward any suggestion of future German reunification. It generated enough pressure to compel the East German leader,

Erich Honecker, to postpone a planned visit to West Germany last month. The trip would have been the first by an East German head of state to West Germany.

Later, apparently acting under Soviet demands, President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria dropped plans for an official visit to West Germany. President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania is scheduled to visit Bonn next week.

Mr. Genscher's trip to Warsaw in November is seen as an important step by the Bonn government in reviving the momentum for East-West détente.

He is expected to offer reassurances that Bonn has no territorial designs on its eastern neighbors and to reaffirm Bonn's commitment to the 1970 West German-Polish treaty, which recognized the Oder-Neisse line as the Polish border.

West Germany is also willing to accelerate plans for assistance to Polish agriculture through funding arranged and dispensed by churches in the two countries. In return, Bonn hopes to elicit more cooperation on the emigration of ethnic Germans from Siberia and other parts of Poland once under German rule.

The number of ethnic Germans leaving Poland has dropped substantially in recent years, largely because many of them are skilled workers and farmers who the Polish government believes fulfill vital services for the economy.

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BRIEFS

Opposition Leaders

Police used clubs and water cannon to disperse demonstrators as the authorities who had been imprisoned for organizing the protests.

Stand on Militants

President François Mitterrand has a crackdown on militant Basque groups in France to renounce violence. The government's tough line on Basque militants has not won the support of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Kills of Beirut Ordeal

Mr. Lehman said Thursday that he was disappointed that the extradition of the two men was not completed. He said that the extradition of the two men was not completed.

Furns NATO

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Mr. Lehman said Thursday that he was disappointed that the extradition of the two men was not completed. He said that the extradition of the two men was not completed.

Courts Poland

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Mr. Lehman said Thursday that he was disappointed that the extradition of the two men was not completed. He said that the extradition of the two men was not completed.

U.S. Navy Fights Israeli Proposal for Diesel Subs

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy is fighting an Israeli proposal to commission a U.S. shipyard to build three diesel-electric submarines, in part because navy officials fear that Congress would then pressure them to buy diesel subs instead of costlier nuclear-powered boats.

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has made clear to several shipyards dependent on navy business that he opposes the Israeli request, government and industry officials said.

Mr. Lehman's concern is that once a U.S. shipyard began building diesel subs, it would increase congressional pressure on the navy to buy them.

Despite Mr. Lehman's objections, the Israeli proposal is still under consideration, according to U.S. officials. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger is likely to discuss Israel's submarine needs when he visits Tel Aviv next week.

Mr. Lehman and other officials have raised other questions about the Israeli proposal. U.S. officials said that because of the expense of new submarines, Israel might decide instead to buy used subs.

Mr. Lehman has also argued that an Israeli order would divert welders and others with skills needed for U.S. submarine programs. Two U.S. companies — Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. of Virginia and the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp. in Connecticut — are in the subma-



John F. Lehman Jr.

rine business; both building only nuclear-powered subs.

Diesel-electric submarines are smaller and far less expensive than the nuclear-powered ships in the U.S. Navy. A diesel submarine would cost about \$100 million; the U.S. Navy pays between \$500 million and \$700 million for each nuclear-powered, Los Angeles-class attack submarine.

The navy wants to buy 20 Los Angeles-class submarines in the next five years and then begin building a new class of nuclear-powered attack submarines. The mission of attack submarines is to search out and destroy enemy submarines and ships.

Almost every time Mr. Lehman appears before a congressional committee to justify his budget, he is asked why he cannot buy diesel submarines, which, in addition to being cheaper, can operate quietly and stealthily under water.

Mr. Lehman acknowledges that diesel-electric submarines can be effective, but he says they are not suited to U.S. missions, which require submarines to travel long distances and to submerge for months without refueling.

Aid for Rebels Blocked As U.S. Conferees Agree On \$370-Billion Bill

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate completed congressional passage Thursday of a huge government spending bill that includes a five-month ban on new aid to guerrillas attempting to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

The 78-11 vote came as the 98th Congress appeared to be within hours of adjournment, nearly a week behind schedule.

[Also Thursday, the House approved and rushed to the Senate a five-year extension of the Export Administration Act, adding to its provisions a ban on U.S. bank loans to South Africa's government that had been dropped by the Senate a day earlier, United Press International reported.]

[The House approved the measure, 269-62, and returned it to the Senate. Its future in the Senate was uncertain in the rush for adjournment.]

The catchall spending measure, which includes about \$370 billion to finance much of the government for the next 12 months, was approved after being stripped of water projects that had prompted veto threats from the White House.

The measure is smaller than originally drafted because \$101 billion in appropriations for the departments of Labor, Education, and Health and Human Services was taken out of the bill and passed separately during the day.

The spending measure, which also includes a major revision of U.S. anti-crime statutes, passed Wednesday in the House, 252-60.

Republicans said they believed that President Ronald Reagan

would sign the measure now that the water projects have been eliminated.

The final accord on spending, which had to be reached before the 98th Congress could adjourn later this week, was held up in a dispute over whether to bow to administration demands for elimination of politically popular but costly water projects sought by the House and Senate.

The stalemate over the last 10 days led to a half-day shutdown of most of the government Oct. 4 and passage of four emergency measures to continue funding of agencies for which regular appropriations had not been passed by Oct. 1, the start of fiscal 1985.

Meanwhile, the government neared the \$1.573 trillion limit of its borrowing authority, and Treasury Secretary Donald E. Regan cautioned that further Senate delay in raising the limit could disrupt credit markets.

Congress also gave final approval to legislation that would require U.S. steelmakers to modernize their plants to get continued relief under Mr. Reagan's steel import limitation program.

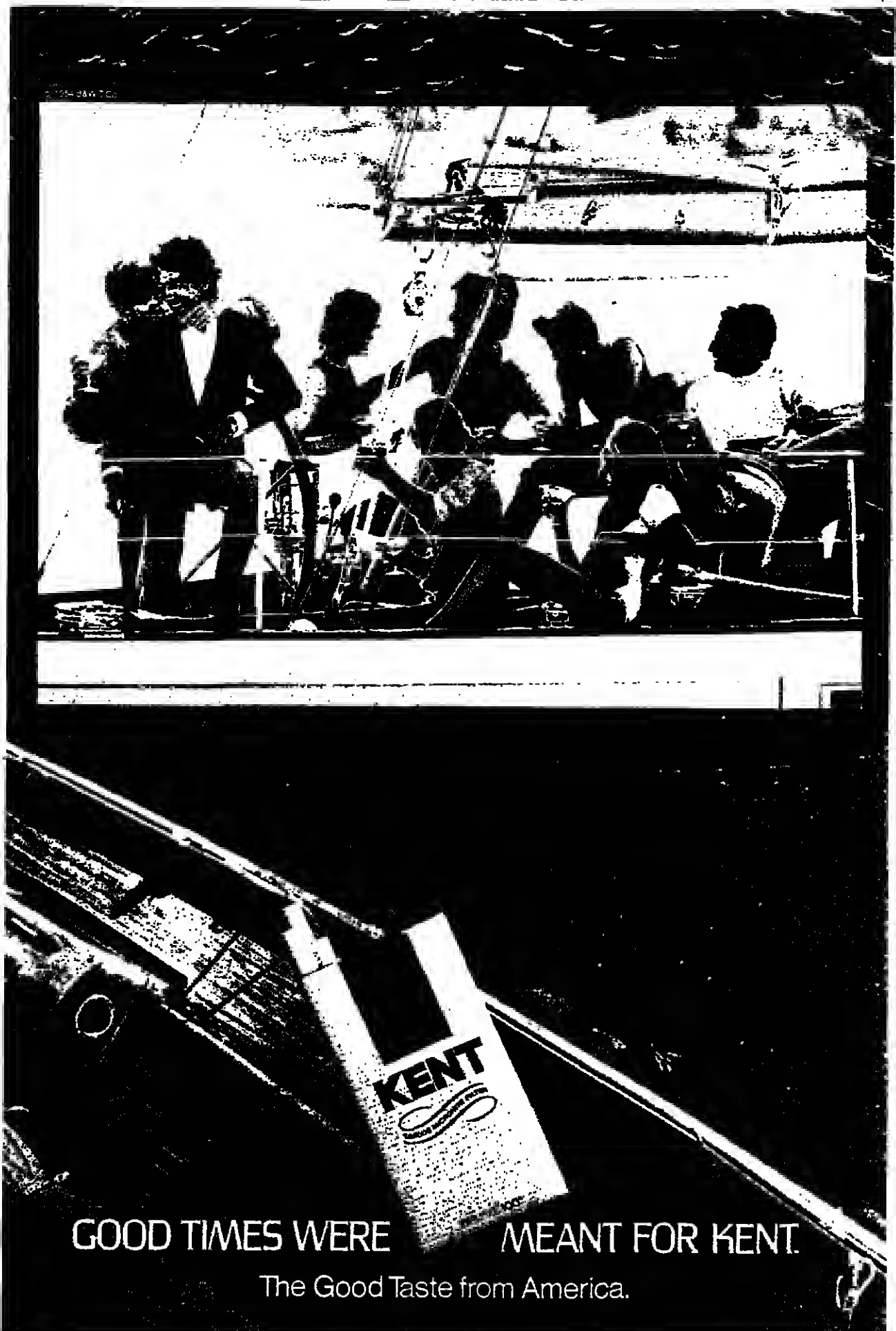
The accord on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, which followed months of stalemate between the Democratic-controlled House and Republican-run Senate, would permit only \$14 million in assistance for fiscal 1985, even if both chambers vote to release the money after the moratorium expires Feb. 28. The administration had requested \$28 million.

The agreement on Nicaragua dealt a blow to administration hopes for continuation of once-covert aid to the guerrillas. It permits the president, however, if re-elected with a strong mandate, to deal from a position of greater strength on the issue next year.

A decision by House Democratic leaders to drop the water projects in the interest of getting a spending bill put pressure on Senate Republicans and the administration to compromise on Nicaragua and other military-related issues blocking a spending agreement.

On these other issues, the conferees agreed to a \$1.4-billion compromise on research and development for the administration's proposed military plans for space. The Senate had proposed \$1.6 billion, the House \$1.1 billion.

The conferees also agreed to three tests in space for anti-satellite weapons but not before March 1, giving Congress and the president who will be elected Nov. 6 time to reassess the weapons program.



Senate Fails to Act on Genocide Pact

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has failed to act on a 35-year-old international treaty outlawing genocide after conservative Republicans threatened a filibuster.

However, the lawmakers agreed Wednesday to consider a nonbinding resolution supporting the principles of the treaty and declaring the Senate's intention to act on it next year.

The genocide treaty has been signed by 82 nations but has been held up in the Senate for more than three decades by arguments that it is poorly drafted, vague and could allow other governments or an international court of law to intervene in U.S. affairs.

The treaty was drafted after the mass killings of Jews by Germany during World War II. It was adopted unanimously by the United Nations in 1948.

It makes genocide, intent to commit genocide and complicity in genocide an international crime that signatories to the treaty or an international tribunal would punish.

President Ronald Reagan announced his support for the treaty Sept. 5.

During the debate Wednesday, supporters of the treaty said past intransigence on the treaty had cast the United States in a bad light.

"This is an historic opportunity for the Senate to reaffirm its commitment to human rights," said

Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland.

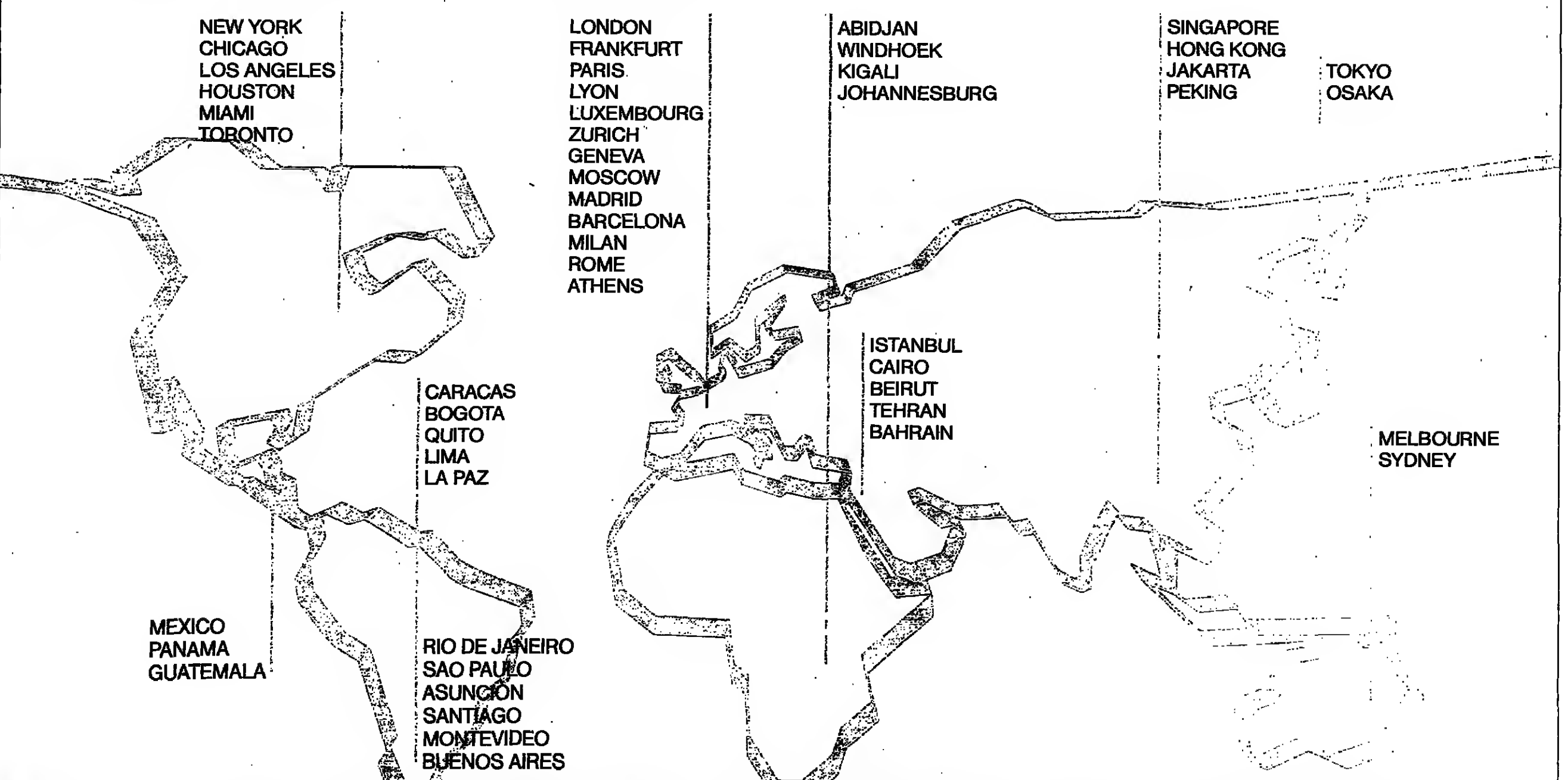
However, opponents said it was being pushed to ratification without appropriate consideration.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, said "I hate genocide as bad as anybody," but suggested the treaty was being railroaded through the Senate.

After opponents indicated they would use dozens of amendments to hold up the treaty, the majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, proposed the nonbinding resolution.

Senator Baker said he did not want to "create the impression that the principles of this convention are not supported by this body."

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Geraldine A. Ferraro fielding questions from her staff.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Laxalt Says Aides Wore Down Reagan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Paul Laxalt, one of Ronald Reagan's leading campaign advisers, said Thursday that the president was "brutalized" by the briefings set up by his staff for the debate with Walter F. Mondale.

The Nevada Republican, who is the general chairman of the Republican Party and a long-time political adviser to the president, said the process of intense preparation placed an unfair burden upon a president who was attempting to carry out the full-time responsibilities of his office. "Yes, he had an off night... but it wasn't because of any physical or mental deficiency," Senator Laxalt said. But now his aides realize that they must allow "Reagan to be Reagan," he added. "He was brutalized by a briefing process that didn't make any sense."

Reagan Canvassers Used False Names

NEW YORK (NYT) — Paid workers who telephoned Jewish voters on behalf of the New York State Republican Committee and the Reagan campaign used assumed names that could be identified as Jewish, Republican officials said Thursday.

Dozens of canvassers identified themselves as "Harry Goodman" or "Betty Goodman" when asking Jewish voters their preference in the presidential race, according to Neil Levin, director of the New York Jewish Coalition, a group set up by the state committee.

Mr. Levin said the calls were made last week and that he ordered the practice stopped on Monday when it came to his attention. The callers were employed by a telephone sales organization. The coalition, he said, had raised \$200,000 to identify sympathetic Jewish voters in New York.

The Vice Presidential Debate

Bush Is Under Pressure to Slow Democrats' Momentum

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush and his Democratic rival, Geraldine A. Ferraro, in their debate Thursday night in Philadelphia, were to try to improve on the results of Sunday's debate between the presidential candidates.

Strategists on both sides say the outcome of the only vice presidential debate of the 1984 campaign could further alter the dynamics of the race at a time when some voters could be ready to reassess their feelings toward President Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale.

After the first presidential debate, which appeared to rejuvenate Mr. Mondale's candidacy and leave the Reagan campaign in a defensive posture, Mr. Bush was under pressure to slow the opposition's new momentum.

Unlike Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale, who will debate again Oct. 21, the vice presidential candidates will not have a rematch.

The 90-minute debate in Philadelphia, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was to be carried live on radio and television. Political analysts say the performances by Mr. Bush and Ms. Ferraro could have a greater effect on their own political futures than on the outcome of this year's presidential contest.

Ms. Ferraro, who until recently had been regarded by party leaders as the more aggressive half of the Democratic ticket, hoped to use the event to build on the political lift Mr. Mondale gained in his debate with Mr. Reagan.

As the first woman to be the vice presidential candidate on a major party ticket, Ms. Ferraro had the opportunity to erase doubts about her capacity to serve in the office and, as Mr. Mondale did Sunday, to improve her rating in the polls.

Ms. Ferraro, a Queens, New York, lawyer who has served three terms in the U.S. House of Repre-

sentatives, has acknowledged that she lacks Mr. Bush's broad experience in government.

The two candidates offer distinctly different styles of campaigning. Ms. Ferraro has attracted large, effervescent crowds eager to hear her strong, often personalized speeches criticizing Mr. Reagan for failing to reach an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush has had trouble eliciting excitement from audiences, which are often smaller than expected.

Ms. Ferraro appears to relish the pressures of campaigning. She travels with an entourage of advisers, carefully preparing for every stop.

In contrast, Mr. Bush often ap-

pears to treat the campaign as a necessary but somewhat unpleasant duty.

Neither Mr. Bush nor Ms. Ferraro is shy about using brittle language about the opposing ticket, but they have not generally engaged in criticizing each other.

From August until October, according to New York Times-CBS News polls of registered voters taken monthly, Mr. Bush increased his favorable rating from 37 percent of those sampled, to 40 percent and, most recently, to 45 percent.

In the same period, Ms. Ferraro's favorable rating started at 28 percent, dropped in September to 25 percent and rose in October to 34 percent.

Mondale's Personal Rating Improved After Debate With Reagan, Poll Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale significantly improved his rating with voters in Sunday night's debate but did not immediately gain much ground on President Ronald Reagan, a Washington Post-ABC News poll indicates.

Mr. Mondale shaved three points from Mr. Reagan's 18-point pre-debate advantage. A Post-ABC poll completed Oct. 3 gave Mr. Reagan a 55-to-37 percent lead. The survey taken Monday and Tuesday nights gave the president a 56-to-41 percent lead.

But Mr. Mondale's personal rating with those polled improved dramatically, as a sizable majority rated him the winner of the debate. His favorable-unfavorable scores shifted from 41-to-49 percent before the debate to 54-to-43 percent after it.

Six in 10 of those polled said they saw at least half of Sunday's debate, and 55 percent said Mr. Mondale won. Eighteen percent said they thought Mr. Reagan won. The remainder thought it was even or had no opinion.

There was some comfort for the Republicans in the poll's finding that Mr. Reagan's debate performance, which campaign officials have said was disappointing, did not immediately erode his public support. His favorable-unfavorable score was 60-to-35 percent before the debate and 61-to-36 percent 48 hours after the debate.

Mr. Mondale's gains were striking, particularly among male voters and independents. In both groups, he turned strongly negative ratings into a positive standing.

Public-opinion analysts say that changes in attitudes often precede shifts in voting intentions, especially in a contest like the Reagan-Mondale race, in which a high percentage of voters express a strong preference early in the campaign.



Vice President George Bush watching President Ronald Reagan in debate.

Reagan Assails Foe's Military Votes; Mondale Presses Mideast Peace Issue

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WARREN, Michigan — President Ronald Reagan, taking a more aggressive tone following Sunday's debate with his Democratic challenger, has charged that Walter F. Mondale "has made a career out of weakening America's armed forces."

Mr. Mondale has "always found one reason or another for opposing vital weapons systems and the modernization of our forces," the president added.

Mr. Mondale, in New York for a meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, criticized the president's handling of Middle East policy and said that Mr. Reagan was now "frantic" as a result of the debate.

Campaign strategists said Mr. Reagan's attack on Mr. Mondale's record on military issues was prompted by new Mondale televi-

sion ads that show him standing on the deck of an aircraft carrier as F-14 fighters take off, discussing "peace through strength," one of Mr. Reagan's oft-stated themes.

Mr. Reagan, in a campaign tour Wednesday across Michigan, also seized on a remark by Mr. Mondale in the debate that he would "repeal" the indexing of tax rates scheduled to start Jan. 1. In indexing, tax brackets are adjusted so that inflation alone does not cause taxes to rise.

Mr. Reagan charged that Mr. Mondale would raise taxes by \$85 billion annually by 1989 and "leave a bottomless hole in the pockets of every working man and woman in the country."

A Mondale campaign spokesman said the Democratic nominee misstated his position on indexing in the debate. His September budget plan called for indexing for

those with incomes under \$25,000 a year and "deferral" for others.

"No wonder he goofed," Mr. Reagan said later, "the price of repeating indexing would be enormous."

Mr. Reagan's campaign spokesman, James Lake, cited Mr. Mondale's votes against weapon systems and military equipment while in the Senate. Mr. Lake listed votes against the F-14 fighter, the CVN-70 class aircraft carrier, the C-5A cargo plane, the Harrier jet, the Minuteman-3 missile, the Poseidon submarine missile, the cruise missile, the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the anti-ballistic missile system.

Mondale Sees Peres

Bernard Weinraub of the New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Mr. Mondale accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of "meager involvement" in the Middle East and said that Mr. Reagan had become "frantic" after the debate.

After a meeting in Manhattan with Mr. Peres, Mr. Mondale said: "The United States influence in the Middle East is waning, the president has not been personally involved in any of the negotiations and what we need now is a new policy, an energetic policy of personal intervention to move forward."

"There has been vacillation, inconsistency, differing policies that rise and disappear, an unwise and untested arms supply policy towards Israel's neighbors, a lack of direct personal involvement by the president in this most dangerous of areas," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Peres, who warmly praised on Mr. Reagan Tuesday at the White House, thanked Mr. Mondale for his "great interest and support for Israel."

At his news conference in New York Mr. Mondale said of the Reagan campaign, "I think the last day or two they're sounding frantic. It's just a machine-gun scatter shot of comments. They really don't go to the issues."

On the Middle East, Mr. Mondale called for stepped-up American leverage in Lebanon. "If the United States can provide its good offices to encourage Syria to take those steps that will permit Israel to withdraw under conditions that secure the northern borders of Israel, everyone's interest is served."

Fiji Says France Ignored Pacific's Stance on Tests

REUTERS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Fiji says France has disregarded the feelings of South Pacific people by announcing it would continue nuclear testing there for the next 15 years.

In an address to the General Assembly on Wednesday, Ratu Joni Madrodro, Fiji's United Nations representative, said his government had hoped France would abandon its nuclear testing in view of calls by countries of the region. Mr. Madrodro said the leaders of the countries in the South Pacific Forum had decided to work for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone for the region.

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Egypt, Jordan Vow Support For Iraqis, Palestinians

CAIRO — Egypt and Jordan promised joint support Thursday for Palestinian self-determination and for Iraq in its four-year war with Iran.

The pledge was made in a communiqué issued in Amman and Cairo after the return home Thursday of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt after a three-day state visit to Jordan.

The visit was described by officials of both countries as an historic breakthrough toward healing disputes in the Arab camp and formulating an Arab position toward Israel and Iran.

Jordan broke ranks with most Arab countries by re-establishing diplomatic relations with Egypt two weeks ago after a five-year rift caused by Cairo's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The communiqué said: "The brotherly Egyptian-Jordanian encounter is a prelude to a new and effective cohesion which will consolidate common Arab action to confront serious difficulties facing the Palestinian issue and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost their rights to self-determination."

Mr. Mubarak said earlier: "We are working for coordination between the two countries for the sake of the Arab cause."

The communiqué said the Egyptian-Jordanian détente would help strengthen support for Iraq in its "just battle" to end the war with Iran and restore peace.

It would also help Lebanon to solve its domestic problems and end foreign occupation of its territory.

The communiqué described Mr. Mubarak's visit as an historic event. "The start of a new political phase for both countries and for the entire region," it said.

After seeing his guest off at Aqaba airport in South Jordan, King Hussein said the visit was "a chance to begin a joint march to serve Arab objectives and defend Arab rights."

"The visit was a good step which I shall always cherish," the Jordanian press agency quoted him as saying.

Mr. Mubarak, however, said the restoration of relations between Cairo and Amman did not necessarily mean that Jordan would join the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace process.

"We are not asking anyone to recognize Camp David," Mr. Mubarak said. "This issue belongs to us."

Egypt signed the Camp David accords in 1978, and in 1979 became the first Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Most Arab countries, including Jordan, ostracized Egypt as a result, and Amman has been bitterly criticized by Syria and Libya for re-establishing relations.

In Aqaba, Hussein said the Mubarak visit provided a chance to discuss a variety of issues of mutual interest. "But the main reason for it was to work out jointly a sound basis for relations between our two countries and peoples," he said.

"The horizon is wide open for real and exemplary cooperation in all fields," the king added.

Asked about talks on the Palestinian issue, he said Egypt was sincere about Palestinian rights and about Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands to pre-1967 borders.

Mr. Mubarak, asked if his talks in Jordan would result in a revival of President Ronald Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace plan, said: "Egypt has expressed its reservations towards it. Peace is our strategic goal. We will explore all possibilities to solve the Palestinian problem."

Thai Minister Rules Out Cambodia Negotiations

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Suddhi Savetvita of Thailand ruled out the possibility of early negotiations between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, on the Cambodian issue, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Mr. Suddhi made the observation during a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday. "There was no change at all in the Vietnamese attitude on the Cambodian issue and there is no prospect for early negotiations between ASEAN and Vietnam on the question," Mr. Suddhi was quoted as telling Mr. Nakasone.

Icelandic Radios Off the Air

REYKJAVIK — Police on Thursday raided two pirate radio stations that had been operating for 10 days.

Duarte Asks the Church For Go-Between in Talks

By James LeMoyné

SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has asked the Catholic Church to provide an intermediary to settle the details of next week's meeting with rebel leaders in El Salvador.

Mr. Duarte's statement Wednesday appeared to be a rejection of a rebel request Tuesday that President Belisario Betancur of Colombia serve as an intermediary.

[Mr. Duarte's office said Thursday that San Salvador's auxiliary bishop, Gregorio Rosa Chávez, would act as the intermediary. The Associated Press reported from El Salvador.]

The head of the rebel political opposition, Guillermo Ungo, said by telephone that the rebels had had no contacts with Salvadoran officials. Adding that he had not been told of Mr. Duarte's position, Mr. Ungo said there was a need for private communication with the government.

Mr. Duarte made his statements after a luncheon in which Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who was here Wednesday to meet with the president, complimented him on his decision.

The president said he would "personally guarantee" the security of rebel leaders who choose to meet with him Monday in La Palma, 45 miles (about 73 kilometers) north of the capital of San Salvador.

He said he had ordered the commander of troops in the area to keep soldiers in their barracks while the meeting took place.

"I will go without any protection," Mr. Duarte said. "Whether the guerrillas have arms or not, I will go to La Palma."

He appeared to reserve his position on a guerrilla request that officers of the Salvadoran Army's high command accompany him to the talks, saying he had not decided who would be in the delegation.

But a close aide to the president said he believed army officers "will be there." The Salvadoran defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, said army officers

would go to the meeting "if the president wants them to."

Mr. Duarte said he had met the army high command Wednesday to discuss the meeting and that he would meet union and business leaders before going to the talks.

He indicated that he would accept any representative the guerrillas chose to send to the meeting.

A rebel communiqué Tuesday said the guerrillas would send four officials to meet Mr. Duarte. Mr. Ungo did not name them but he said "some are inside the country and some are outside."

According to two senior Salvadoran officials, the decision to meet with the rebels was made without advance planning in an all-day meeting Saturday. Mr. Duarte made the offer in a speech Monday at the United Nations.

His aides said General Vides Casanova and the army chief of staff, Colonel Adolfo Ocasio Blandón, were told of the decision that evening and that they agreed to support it.

The aides said the U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, was "surprised" by the decision.

Mr. Pickering, they added, sent Mr. Duarte a note, cautioning him that he was taking a personal risk by going into a rebel-dominated area without protection and with little preparation.

Mr. Pickering said that he had "not been surprised" by Mr. Duarte's speech.

"It was very much President Duarte's idea," he said. "He made the decision."

Despite the lack of warning, Mr. Duarte's appeal to the guerrillas has received surprisingly broad-based support in El Salvador.

The extreme rightist leader, Roberto d'Anbuisson, and several other Salvadoran business, labor and political leaders attended the luncheon.

Mr. d'Anbuisson said that he would support Mr. Duarte's proposal so long as it was only intended to find ways for the guerrillas to participate in elections.

Mr. Duarte repeated Wednesday



Guillermo Ungo

past statements that talks with the rebels would be aimed only at finding ways for them to run in elections. He again refused to discuss any proposal to give the guerrillas a share of power before elections.

[U.S. officials say rightist groups have renewed death threats against Mr. Pickering. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.]

■ Shultz Visits Panama

Mr. Shultz said Thursday that a consensus was emerging for changes in a proposed Central American peace treaty that Nicaragua supports. The Associated Press reported from Panama City. He spoke after arriving in Panama for the inauguration Thursday of President Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

Much of Mr. Shultz's time was spent consulting with four regional leaders on the draft proposal submitted a month ago by the foundation Contadora group.

He said the four leaders agreed that a treaty must be concluded as soon as possible, but that it should be "workable in practice and not just a piece of paper. We share that view very strongly."

Mr. Shultz met with the leaders of Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, as well as with Mr. Ardito Barletta.

Later, he was to travel to Mexico City for talks with President Miguel de la Madrid on the Contadora proposal.

The Mini-Maxi Debate, By Versace and Armani

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Hip-swiveling models this side of Hollywood Boulevard this week as Milan designers demonstrated that the last of the red-hot minis was not the last after all.

It does not seem to matter if the skirts are short or long; it is their tightness and the antics of the models that make them look tart.

Gianni Versace sent his first spring siren out in black sheer stockings and heels so high the

many of whom had already seen five or six shows that day.

Except for a few pairs of long trousers, all the skirts stopped above the knees — a good deal above. Not only was the miniskirt rediscovered, but so were shorts — from reasonable conservative lengths to, well, hot pants. Coats, almost jackets, were the same length as the skirts.

Armani's jackets are clean, balanced and beautifully proportioned, in myriad tweeds, worsteds, silks and linens, all subtly colored and never raucous.

"I love jackets," the designer said after his show. "I always try to do something new with them." One innovation was attaching a belt to the hem of a just-below-the-waist-length style. Another was tying an extra pair of sleeves at the back.

Whether or not one approves of such tricks, Armani sets world standards for the tailored jacket.

Laura Biagiotti, who always wears white herself, showed clothes Wednesday based on the streamlined elegance of Indian maharajas and the British Raj.

She offered as a solution to the season's mini-maxi debate a combination of Indian-style leggings to be worn with a short tunic or a graceful above-the-knee cashmere sack dress with barling sleeves.

Luciano Soprani's collection included "fabrics invented by computers" and "black and white TV disturbance-style patterns, miniaturized to create a madras effect." They were less formidable than they sounded, in stinky jersey tubes and soft cotton dresses cut like elongated shirts.

Meanwhile a description by designer Karl Lagerfeld of his new collection as "shaped to be raped" has raised a small tempest.

The controversial phrase in an English-language press release, along with such fashion clichés as "the woman very '80s" and "lines to underline the line," was handed out at the Fendi collection presented Tuesday.



Organza shirts by Armani, left, and a Lagerfeld silk outfit whose label, "shaped to be raped," has raised controversy.



The Associated Press

To the German-born Lagerfeld, the designer behind the Fendi label, the phrase is only a "word game," a game he says he "can't resist" playing.

Many people saw nothing playful about the line. "Perhaps he said it to be cute, but that kind of cuteness was out with high buttoned shoes," said Lorrie Eyerly, fashion director of New York's Frederick Atkins company.

For their part, the Fendi sisters, who own the fashion house, were startled and upset by all the fuss. "We used it because Karl thought it was a catchy pun and rhymed nicely," said Carla, one of the five Roman sisters who are considered a symbol of female success in the male-dominated world of Italian fashion.

"We are not rabid feminists, but very proud of being women," said Carla. "The mere idea that we would intentionally joke about such a serious matter as rape is outrageous."

(LAT, NYT, AP, UPI)

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Severe Floods Threaten Famine in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Major floods across Bangladesh are threatening food supplies for the country's 86 million people. Officials say a famine is possible in the next few months.

The rivers and tributaries that crisscross Bangladesh, a low plain at the head of the Bay of Bengal, are the chief support of the mostly rural, agricultural population. But this year the large rivers, including the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, have brought destruction and misery to rural areas.

Four major floods since mid-May have swamped about a third of the country, killed hundreds of people, damaged hundreds of thousands of dwellings and destroyed millions of acres of food crops.

"We've had floods in the past but not like this," said Sayid Ahmad Mahmood, an aide in the Ministry of Food. "The overall impact has been really disastrous."

The year's casualty list is large: • About 1,160 people killed, including 500 who perished in one week in May when flash floods hit the northeast region near the border with India.

• More than 30 million people affected by the flooding.

• An estimated 590,000 dwellings damaged or destroyed; 71,400 head of cattle lost.

• About 15 million acres (6 million hectares) of land flooded, and more than 5 million acres of rice crops damaged. Rice is Bangladesh's staple crop.

The monsoon climate that gives Bangladesh one of the world's highest annual rainfalls set records this year. The northeast of the country had 26 inches (65 centimeters) of rain in one 36-hour period in mid-September.

"The farmers have no physical or financial strength left for the next crop," said Mahmood al-Hassan, the local army commander in the Sirajganj area, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Dhaka. "They have reached the limit of suffering."

The floods have destroyed more than 1.1 million tons (1 million metric tons) of rice. There is no estimate on the damage to the wheat crop, which has been the country's biggest agricultural success, growing annually at more than 30 percent.

The government had set a target of 16.7 million tons of food production for the 1984-85 fiscal year, but the drought, floods and usual underproduction have wrecked the

plan. The country will have to import a record 2 million to 3 million tons of food.

In addition to receiving substantial donations from international organizations, Bangladesh buys rice from Thailand, Burma, Japan and China. It also imports wheat from the United States, Canada and Australia.

A Food Ministry official said the loss in rural employment is more extensive and serious than the crop damage.

"If a phase of employment is lost, the worker starts by selling his livestock, then his land, property and homestead," the official said. "He then migrates to the city where he finds an oversupply of labor. After searching for work for 48 hours, his physical condition deteriorates. This is the economics of famine."

"You have to find a way to keep him at home and provide him with supplementary employment," he said. "Once he starts migrating, it's impossible to help him."

UN Study Attacks Israeli Canal Plan

The Associated Press

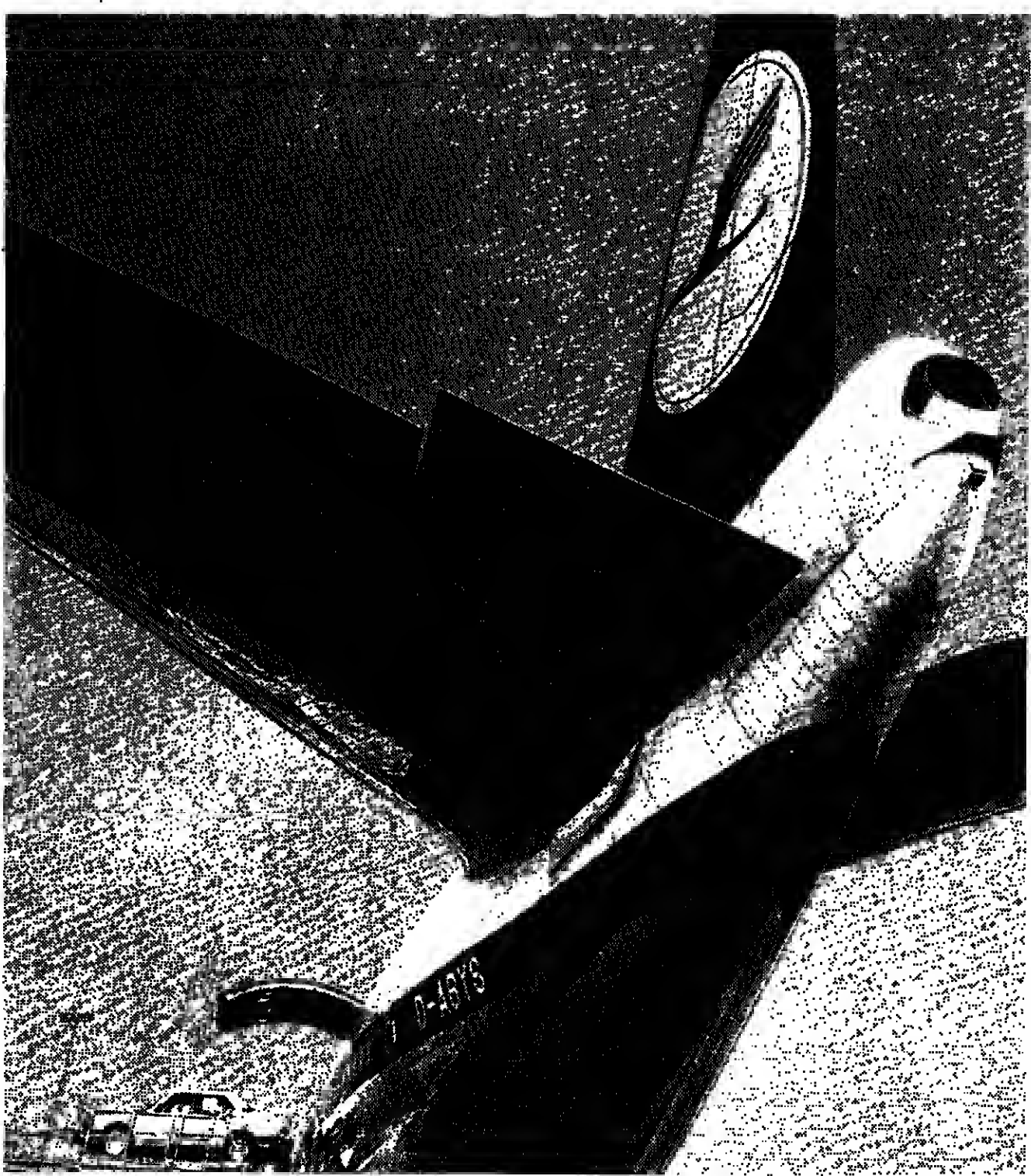
UNITED NATIONS — A United Nations report said a canal being built by Israel linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea would damage Jordan's agriculture and mineral production and might uproot as many as 3,000 people.

The report, issued Wednesday by the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was prepared by a team of experts who visited Jordan in May and June. Israel allowed a similar team to visit the affected areas in 1982 but refused to allow another visit this year, saying it "would merely serve the political purposes of elements hostile to Israel."

The report said Israel had started preparatory work on the canal and expected to finish the project by 1993. It said the project would have "significant" impact on agriculture in Jordan by inundating some areas, increasing salinity and causing severe drainage problems in others. Israel contends the canal will generate hydroelectric power to benefit the entire area.

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Will UNESCO Reform?

UNESCO's Executive Board is now considering reform proposals from Western members. Unless the meeting gives clear indication of substantial change to come in UNESCO programs and procedures, the United States is likely to persist in its decision to withdraw. U.S. withdrawal would reduce the organization's budget by about 25 percent and could encourage other Western nations to reconsider their membership.

Thus far, a year of dispute concerning UNESCO has produced so little in the way of change that some have characterized the organization's attitude toward the Western criticism as cynical, even defiant. Perhaps this UNESCO response was inevitable. Basic values are at stake, after all. Leaving aside the organization's profound administrative confusion, many of its most controversial policies are probably a fair and accurate reflection of what its most active and determined member governments genuinely wish to see accomplished in the world.

The dominant force in UNESCO in recent years has been an alliance of certain Third World and Soviet bloc countries, most of which are governed by authoritarian systems. Their representatives in international organizations tend to be active and often effective advocates of authoritarian values.

Nowhere is this activism more clearly evident than in UNESCO's inclination to try to reorder the international flow of information, including the functioning of the world press. On few issues do authoritarian and pluralistic social philosophies clash more directly. So long as this issue remains on the UNESCO agenda it is bound to produce deep and irreconcilable division.

Some have speculated in recent months that UNESCO decision-makers might be considering at least a temporary tactical retreat on matters relating to press freedom, if only to placate some of their more vocal critics during a period of intense review. But even this hope has been discouraged by recent reports of a UNESCO role in setting up yet another meeting, scheduled for March 19-23 in Mexico City, to consider press-related issues. The Government Affairs Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association has expressed its "alarm" at UNESCO's "participation in and support for" the Mexico City meeting. The committee warns that the meeting "revives some press issues upon which compromise repeatedly has proved impossible," and that "these issues too often have involved schemes for censorship through licensing journalists in the name of 'protection'."

It is possible and eminently desirable for democratic and non-democratic governments to cooperate through international organizations in practical ways on matters of mutual interest. This was once what UNESCO was all about. But when some governments persist in trying to enlist UNESCO in support of their political and ideological agenda, the resulting strains are inevitable more than the organization can bear. Nor can these strains be eased by cosmetic adjustments, such as UNESCO's recent decision to hire a Washington public relations firm to help improve its image.

We recognize the constructive work many UNESCO programs have accomplished and we regret the opportunities for further accomplishment that might be lost because of American withdrawal. But it is also true that the United States government endured a period of long provocation before it took its stand late last year. Principled stands of this sort should not be lightly changed. The United States should reconsider its decision only if there is strong and convincing evidence that those who hold the balance of power in UNESCO have come to understand that political and ideological objectives had best be pursued in other arenas.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Back to Mideast Basics

Israel's request for large, new and in effect open-ended grants, loans and guarantees forces the question of U.S.-Israeli relations back to basics. Not all Israelis are ready for it, and perhaps fewer Americans, but an extra and deepening American involvement of the sort Israel now invites cannot prudently be accepted on any other basis.

The new request rests on an assertion that Israel is after America, the only fighting democracy; the single friend sharing U.S. values prepared to apply its considerable power for shared goals in a strategic region. The few billions Israel needs, its leadership suggests, are peanuts next to the many billions America routinely invests in security partnerships elsewhere. The portion of its economic burden that Israel cannot carry alone, it argues, arises specifically from acts of war (1973, Lebanon) and peace (with Egypt) in which the United States had a major interest. All of which is the truth but not the whole truth.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Washington this week speaking of the economic medicine his new government has already forced Israel to swallow. Free-enterprise

advocates in the Reagan administration still need to be satisfied that Israel's heavily state-managed economy is a fit vessel for extra American aid. But the economies are only a part of it. For as much as most Americans want to see Israel fare well, there also needs to be a wider consensus on foreign policy.

The Israelis, being proud people and living in a dangerous quarter, do not want their freedom of action circumscribed. But the United States cannot blindly finance an Israeli policy that unduly raises American risks and costs in the Arab world.

Flexibility — a dread word to Jerusalem — must become more evident in Israel's terms for departing from Lebanon. Mr. Peres brought to Washington some hard-won cabinet decisions to improve the "quality of life" for West Bank Arabs; other West Bank decisions, even harder, must be forthcoming. To seek a common understanding on this level is a task of many days and many hands. But unless the United States and Israel are prepared to undertake it, with eyes open, there is only transient value and much potential trouble in expanding aid.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Beijing, Hong Kong, Taipei

It is too early to judge the exact scope of China's reforms, to be unveiled more fully later this month, but its stated intention to drop at least some mandatory output targets, decontrol some prices, cut some subsidies and give some managers more autonomy will bring a major dent into the already discredited concept of detailed central planning as still practiced in much of the Communist world.

The Chinese changes will be most closely watched in the Soviet bloc. The lesson from the Soviet Union is that economic changes frequently run into an all too powerful anti-reform coalition of bureaucrats, party hacks and managers who fight for the status quo.

How will China react to the mixture of systems when it assimilates Hong Kong. Will it really be able to replicate its own economic system, and if so is it strong enough to withstand the political consequences without too much indignation? These are imponderables of considerable importance to Hong Kong.

The real change will come after 1997, in the 50-year period in which Chinese guarantees

for Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity will be tested in practice. China's future leaders will have to demonstrate that capitalism and socialism can in fact coexist in one country. That is not an easy proposition. The shift could bring instability and turmoil.

— The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo).

Can the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region really enjoy a high degree of autonomy if its chief executive and principal officials are appointed by the Beijing regime? More important: What kind of guarantees can the Chinese Communists provide that [they] will honor all those promises? None that we can see. The well-being of the Hong Kong Chinese lies in whether the city will be able to remain a free society and maintain its economic prosperity and stability. Only a self-governing system can ensure that Hong Kong will be able to preserve its present social and economic systems.

— The Free China Journal (Taipei).

It will be many years before Taiwan modifies its present hostility to the Communists in Beijing. The agreement on Hong Kong, it is true, may help sway opinion in Taiwan; but only after it has worked and been seen to work — in other words, well into the 21st century.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft on Husbands and Patience
NEW YORK — The women of America are of the opinion that Mr. W.H. Taft is a more effective preacher than his predecessor Mr. [Theodore] Roosevelt. Mr. Taft, when he counted the pulpit at Fresno, California, on Oct. 10, descended on "Husbands." He took as text, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." "The greatest victory," Mr. Taft said, "is gained in the little things that make up home. It is the conduct of the husband as he comes home after he has tried himself and restrains himself when he is met by the eager, curious wife, who wants to know how he has been living during the day. Perhaps he cuts her off with a short answer. But it is overcoming this disposition that makes the conqueror greater than he who takes a city."

1934: A Second World War in 1935?
NEW YORK — A new World War will start in 1935, according to the exiled German publicist, Johannes Steele, whose book published [on Oct. 11] is entitled "The Second World War." It says that Germany and Japan want war and cannot afford to wait longer than next summer if they expect to win. "Japan," he argues, "must invade Soviet territory for the purpose of safeguarding its economic hegemony in the Far East." He says European developments will be auspicious for Japan's plans because, early in 1935, "attention of the whole world will be focused on the Saar, Austria and Hitler; hence Japanese aggression will be obscured." "German invasion of the Saar," he predicts, "will occur in January 1935. Germany cannot pay for the Saar mines ... and France will insist upon payment."

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For U.S. Foreign Policy, a Vacuum Issue

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Now we have "the age issue." That is the gingerly way newspapers and television have approached the reality seen by millions of Americans in the first Reagan-Mondale debate last Sunday: a president who is rambling in his replies to questions, disjointed, occasionally incoherent and confused.

But it is more than a question of age or verbal slips. For in his nearly four years in the White House Mr. Reagan has never governed in the true presidential sense. Authoritative accounts have shown him again and again to be remote, uninformed, unwilling to grapple with the tough issues. For anyone who cared to see, that is what the debate showed. It stripped away the illusion that Ronald Reagan is governing.

In the American system of government it is in foreign policy that presidential leadership is crucial. Without a president ready to galvanize the bureaucracy and seize the imaginative moment for action abroad, diplomacy is likely to be deadlocked. The record of the last four years shows out one large-scale U.S. diplomatic achievement. The record in the White House is evident in several vital foreign policy areas today.

Nicaragua is one, and perhaps the most immediately dangerous. The United States is on the edge of endless military conflict there. Right now there is a chance, perhaps the last clear chance, to avoid that outcome by political means. But what is the Reagan policy? Division in the administration makes it impossible to say.

For the last three years the Central Intelligence Agency has effectively been running the war against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, arming and paying the contras to raid the country, to kidnap and kill villagers. Yet the Reagan administration has insisted that it wants a political solution. It says it supports the efforts of the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — to find a way out.

The dualism was brought home to me in an ironic way this week when the leader of the Nicaraguan government, Daniel Ortega Sarmiento, visited Boston on a tour that also took him to New York, Los Angeles and Atlanta: This man whose government is a present target of U.S. money and guns was guarded by a watchful detail of the U.S. Secret Service.

What does the United States want in Nicaragua? Is the Reagan administration determined to drive the Sandinistas out of power? Or would it be content with an assurance that they will not

intervene in El Salvador or other troubled spots in the region? The signs are that the administration has not made up its own mind.

A few months ago, Washington Post columnist Philip Geyelin canvassed the record (1/17, June 9). President Reagan said last March that the Sandinistas would have to "restore Democratic rule" before Washington called off the contras. When that got him in trouble in the Senate, he said the United States did not want to "destabilize or overthrow the government of Nicaragua." In April he said the United States would continue to "inconvenience" the Nicaraguan government only as long as it tried to export revolution. In May he said "the cancer of Communism" must be "excised" from Central America.

In short, as Mr. Geyelin summed it up, the Reagan policy is to (a) remove, (b) reform, (c) restrain or (d) inconvenience the Sandinistas. The confusion about objectives remains. Recent reports have spoken of sharp divisions within the administration about whether to work seriously for a political settlement.

The embarrassment and the danger of all this

have been brought to a critical level by the dramatic action of Nicaragua in accepting a peace plan put forward by the Contadora group. It would forbid foreign military bases in Central America, reduce the presence of arms, troops and foreign advisers and bar support for attempts to overthrow governments in the region.

The United States was thrown into humiliating confusion by Nicaragua's acceptance of the proposed treaty. Spokesmen have said one thing, then the other — and meanwhile this last clear chance for peace is dimming.

The responsibility is not all on one side. The Sandinistas could do more to show their will for a political settlement. But they cannot be expected to make a deeper commitment — as long as there is no clear United States policy.

Only a president can grasp such a chance. As Richard Nixon did in China, Ronald Reagan, a conservative president, could seize the present moment for peace and stability in Central America. But that would take imagination, determination and the will to do hard work in foreign policy. Those qualities are among what lacks in the presidential vacuum.

The New York Times



I am the ghost of quagmire past ...

Honduras, Too, Has Sensitive National Sentiment

By Lucy Komisar

NEW YORK — The questions raised by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmín about Honduras's relations with the United States come as no surprise to anyone who has been following U.S. attempts to conduct Central American policy out of his tiny, impoverished country. In Honduras, as elsewhere in the Third World, the United States has underestimated the power of nationalism.

Mr. Paz said in an interview in New York on Monday (1/17, Oct. 10): "We want a more independent relationship on security issues and more assistance in helping build our economy." Honduran nationalism seeks both the image and the reality of sovereignty. It shows in a sensitivity to insults to national pride. It can sometimes, against the pressures and temptations of the world's pre-emptive economic power.

The Reagan administration's failure to respect Honduran nationalism, and the Hondurans' consequent disenchantment, have been readily apparent for some months now. In April the Honduran government was embarrassed when lo-

cal newspapers reported that U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte had met officials of the Foreign Ministry to discuss the position Honduras would adopt at the next meeting of the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora countries. The government issued a lame communique saying that it made its own foreign policy based on patriotic considerations. Commentators wondered why the ambassador was doing in a working policy meeting of their government.

At a Rotary Club meeting in Tegucigalpa I listened to a retired colonel, Juan Ramo Molina, who was minister of the interior and head of the security forces in a previous military regime, say: "The United States thinks that the intervention of armies at any time can solve political problems with military solutions in 24 hours. They think of us as controlled countries."

A government minister, commenting on the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras for joint maneuvers, noted, not for attribution:

"How would you like it if Honduras sent troops to New York? He worried about Honduras becoming a target for the Sandinistas and about its bad image in the region. Honduran officials do not like sitting in international meetings where Nicaraguans call Honduras lackeys and were press clippings about anti-Sandinista activity in Honduras."

The case of U.S. General Betts training Salvadoran troops at the Regional Military Training Center on Honduras's north coast was the last straw. The border dispute that caused the "soccer war" with El Salvador in 1969 has not been settled. The Honduran army, humiliated at the outcome then, expects to fight Salvadoran troops again. Now the United States, which has shown no interest in seeking a solution to the border dispute, was training the enemy on Honduran soil.

This is not to say that Washington wields no influence. Mr. Paz was clearly as interested in increased U.S. aid as he was critical of overbearing U.S. influence. But

The writer follows Central American affairs and recently spent three months in Honduras. She contributed this to The New York Times.

Cars and Trees: Two West German Idols at Odds

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — An editorial cartoon in the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung the other day depicted "Michael," the German version of "John Q. Public," paying obeisance to two idols. On one pedestal was a shiny car. "The Automobile." On the other were some trees and a deer: "The German Forest." The caption was that memorable line of Goethe's, "Two souls dwell, alas, within my breast."

The cartoon summed up succinctly what has become one of the country's most controversial issues: whether West Germans should temper their race-track driving habits, by imposing speed limits on the autobahns, in order to save their dying forests.

The controversy pits Social Democrats and Greens against Christian and Free Democrats. It appears to be causing a rift in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

Of the 30 million cars on the country's roads, all except the diesel-powered ones use leaded fuel; none have catalytic converters. West Germany has no speed limit on its freeways. There is a "recommended speed" of 130 kilometers (80 miles) per hour, but most drivers seem to regard that as a minimum. It is not uncommon to drive at that speed and be passed by whole columns of cars moving half again as fast.

Attempts to impose speed limits, less for safety reasons than to save the national fuel bill, were made in the early 1970s but met stiff resistance from the public, the automobile industry and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, then sitting on the opposition benches. The slogan coined, and still used, against the speed limit was "Freie Fahrt für freie Bürger" — roughly, "Full speed ahead for a free people." A speed limit, it was intimated, was tantamount to infringing on constitutional rights.

But now to the forests. To like of Germany without them is like not thinking of it at all. Germany is, after all, the birthplace of the Christmas tree, the land of Hansel and Gretel, of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, of vast lore and myth. The woods have played a large role in art, music and literature and contributed significantly to molding national attitudes.

"In no other modern country," according to Elias Canetti, the Nobel laureate, "has the forest spirit remained as alive. The rigidity and similarity of land trees, their thickness and multitude fill the German heart with mysterious joy. Germans seek out the forests in which their ancestors lived and feel as one with the woods."

Moreover, forests, which cover 35

percent of the country, are big business, representing an investment worth \$60 billion. They provide jobs for some 800,000 people in wood-working and allied industries.

Since the start of this decade trees have been dying at an alarming rate. According to fresh figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, 40 percent of West Germany's woodland is diseased, terminally damaged or dead due to acid rain, ozone smog or other forms of pollution from factories, power plants, home chimneys and the key point, automobile exhausts.

In some areas, including the Black Forest, damage is already almost total: Between 60 and 90 percent of conifers are afflicted and this year broad-leaf trees began showing the same symptoms of premature decay.

To fight the blight Mr. Kohl's government last year enacted regulations that sharply lower permissible limits of sulfur dioxide emissions by power stations and industrial plants. All newly built installations must have "gas scrubbers," and existing ones have to meet the new standards by 1993 or face closure.

And Interior Minister Friedrich

Zimmermann proposed introduction of unleaded gasoline and mandatory catalytic converters on all new cars effective in 1986. The proposal met stiff opposition from West German and other European automakers.

Last week Mr. Kohl's cabinet bowed by deciding to postpone the installation of anti-pollution devices on new cars until January 1989, although this, too, brought howls of protest from the European industry. By then, environmentalists argue, "the trees will all be gone."

The other day the German Environmental Protection Agency leaked a study finding that some of the interior damage could be prevented by imposing speed limits of 100 kilometers per hour on the autobahns and 80 on ordinary roads. The study shows that automobile emissions increase substantially at higher speeds and that the proposed limits would reduce nitric oxide emissions by about 18 percent annually.

Immediately hailed as a panacea, at least until converters are in general use, by the Social Democrats and Greens, the speed limit idea has already elicited protests from the automobile lobby, which promotes and dotes on high speed. It won mixed reviews in Mr. Kohl's camp, where some cabinet members are for it but the majority vociferously opposed.

Meanwhile the state of Hesse has introduced "experimental" speed limits of 100 and 120 kilometers per hour on three segments of autobahn in the Frankfurt area.

The question for West Germans remains: Which do they love more? Their trees or the thrill of driving like bats from hell? Just as within Goethe's Faust, about to make his pact with Mephistopheles, two souls do indeed dwell within their breast, "and each repels its brother."

International Herald Tribune.

Correction

A phrase was dropped from John C. Anderson's column "Defending Europe's Whose Conventional Force?" on this page on Tuesday. The passage should read: Essentially this involved the buildup of both America's conventional and nuclear forces. The idea, however, was to have what was called a "firebreak" between any use of conventional and nuclear forces while there was a pause for negotiations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Willing' Us on to War

Every time I see a Western commentator use the simple future tense ("will") in referring to a possible next war, I wince. Drew Middleton writes in "NATO Leaders Consider Supremacy in Air in Be Crucial Tactical Factor" (Oct. 2): "There are many who say that basic Soviet strategy has not altered and that the emphasis will be on mass attack." In my experience, Soviet publications, whatever else one can say about them, are scrupulous not to permit such lapses.

Never mind that Mr. Middleton's use of the future occurs in indirect speech. If we are not careful, we can "will" a next war into existence.

JOHN M. EVANS.
Brynau.

About President Reagan

Regarding "Skepticism Remains, but Europeans Shift Opinion on a Reagan Victory" (Oct. 6):
William Drozdick's report on European attitudes to the prospect of a second Reagan term is a clever piece of election propaganda. Anyone who followed the European reaction to

Mr. Reagan's "joke" about bombing Russia knows that most Europeans are profoundly worried by the prospect of a Reagan victory. That the man who can unleash a nuclear holocaust thinks that this is a fit subject to joke about is terrifying.

Even more worrying is the attitude of the American public, which seems to believe that the presidential election is a television personality contest. To a European visiting the United States, the level of debate is frighteningly simplistic.

A re-elected Reagan will have nothing to stop him from implementing his simplistic, apocalyptic world view, endangering us all. You pick a naive comment, out of context, by Labor leader Neil Kinnock ("Reagan has done the trick. He has got the economy working efficiently and attracted money, and that is why the pound has slumped to such a low level") that is obviously directed against his British political opponents, as proof that Europeans across the spectrum are no longer concerned about a Reagan victory. Nothing could be further from the truth.

JAKOB von UEXKÜLL.
London.

During a recent visit to Europe I was a daily reader of your newspaper. I was struck by the repeated, one-sided, negative opinions of your editorialists and columnists concerning Ronald Reagan. You will discover when the election is held just how much out of tune and out of touch you are with the great United States.

ROBERT E. SCHAEFER.
Chillicothe, Ohio.

During his four years in office President Reagan has brought to the fore two elements that had not been seen in politics for decades: integrity and a convincing sincerity that he wants to defend the individual's liberty against the heavy hand of the state. Thus the issues in the campaign become less important, for people see that Mr. Reagan can be trusted to do the right thing at the right time. It is a position that is felt, almost unconsciously, and will be expressed individually and silently on Nov. 6.

CHARLES BRIGGS.
Cannes.

Abortion: Politics Aside

In "Abortion: More Than One Civilized View" (Oct. 1), Anthony

Not Voting Is a Vote Unopposed

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Watched from across the Atlantic, the U.S. presidential campaign has an unreal quality that seems more about emotional euphoria than government. Europeans are perplexed in trying to pin down just what is being debated.

But even more bewildering to people here is the talk of Americans who shrug and say they may not vote because they do not feel enthusiasm for either candidate. It is hard to explain why Americans, who speak so proudly of democracy, do not seem to feel much obligation to exercise it. Perhaps it is because the European societies had much more of a struggle to achieve and preserve the right to choose their governments, and to reject them, that they do not pass up the chance to vote.

In West Germany's last general election 89.1 percent of the voters cast ballots. In France's presidential election 85.85 percent voted in the decisive round. In Britain Margaret Thatcher's majority came out of a total cast by 72.7 percent of the electorate. In Spain, which is only getting used to free elections, the figure was 79.6 percent. In Italy 89 percent turned up. Belgium, where voting is compulsory, tallied 94.6 percent.

Most voter turnouts were substantially lower in last spring's European elections, but the European Parliament has no power, and people considered the occasion merely a straw poll on the popularity of their national governments. Still, anything much under 80 percent provoked outcries of distress and despair at citizens' apathy or irresponsibility.

In the 1980 U.S. elections only 52.9 percent of the eligible voters used their right, a slim majority.

The most common, and most remarkable, explanation by stay-at-homers is that neither candidate excites them. But an election is not the coronation of a pop star.

The attitude suggests a shopper who went out for a new dress or pair of shoes, and, not finding something especially attractive, decided to do without. But there is going to be a U.S. government for the next four years, no matter how few people bother to help pick it. Abstaining is giving away one's vote to someone else who has made no choice.

The size of the vote this year is of particular importance because the campaign into a question of ideological mandate. It will make a difference how big the winning majority is in interpreting what the country wants government to do and not to do.

President Reagan has artfully juggled the demands of the new right and the fundamentalists in his first term, trimming when they pushed beyond what seemed politically practical for the rest of the country. But the Republican convention in Dallas made clear that these arch-conservatives are not satisfied and seek to complete much greater changes in government's role. If there is a landslide they will claim that the bulk of the country has turned their way.

The outcome of Senate and House elections should provide a clear test of that claim. But people who do not vote at all, thus affecting the legislative balance will nullify it.

Television has greatly personalized the way Americans choose a government, focusing on the top candidate as the symbol of all power rather than as one part of the check-and-balance system. But Congress is too important not to be chosen on its members' own merits and record.

The 1984 ballot does seem to be a kind of crossroads for America. There will be many important public decisions in the next four years: on the philosophy guiding the Supreme Court on the stability of the world finance and trading systems, on arms programs and arms control, on little wars that could flare into big wars.

No one can say now whether these issues will turn into the most fateful issues of a sturdy economy or a depression, of peace or war. But there is a longer-term sense of choosing direction, of setting the course for the rest of the century and perhaps beyond. It is a larger choice than the immediate question of which personality lives in the White House.

The American electorate's voice needs to be clear. It is not enough for just over half the people to pronounce themselves. Taking pride in democracy does not just mean naming a favorite. It means using the one precious vote democracy grants.

The New York Times.

Lewis reminds us of the political aspects of the issue. Fair enough. He reminds us of the need for civility in politics. Fair enough again. But his concern for these important values has skewed his vision of the deeper aspects of the abortion issue.

Whatever people think about abortion as a political issue, there are more fundamental problems to be faced. In abortion the direct taking of innocent human life or isn't it? If it is, what reasons can justify it? Any invoked reasons will be so many arguments against the human right of innocent life to exist. What authority would Mr. Lewis invoke in stating that under certain conditions innocent human life has no right to exist?

JAMES SWETNAM.
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Not Voting Is a Vote Unopposed

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Watched from across the Atlantic, the U.S. presidential campaign has an unusual quality that seems more about emotion than about government. Europeans are perplexed in trying to put their finger on what is being debated.

But even more bewildering to people here is the talk of Americans who do not vote. They may not vote for either candidate. It is hard to explain why Americans, who are so proud of democracy, do not seem to feel much obligation to vote. Perhaps it is because the European societies had much more of a struggle to achieve and preserve the right to choose their government and to reject them, that they have put up the chance to vote.

In West Germany's last general election 89.1 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots. In France's presidential election 85.85 percent voted in a decisive round. In Britain Margaret Thatcher's majority came out of a turnout of 72.7 percent of the eligible voters. In Spain, which is only now used to free elections, the figure was 79.6 percent. In Italy 90 percent turned up. Belgium, where voting is compulsory, called 94.6 percent.

Most voter turnouts were notably lower in last year's European elections, but the European Parliament has no power, and people considered the occasion merely a referendum on the popularity of the national governments. Still, anything under 80 percent provoked some of distress and despair at the apathy or irresponsibility.

In the 1980 U.S. elections only 60 percent of the eligible voters cast their right of a slim majority.

The mass movement, and not a marketable, explanation by supporters is that neither candidate excites them. But an election is not a referendum on a single issue.

The attitude suggests a deep who went out for a new change of shoes, and not finding much especially attractive, decided to stay without. But there is going to be a U.S. government for the next four years, no matter how few people bother to help pick it. Americans giving away their vote to someone who has made a decision.

The size of the vote this year has particular importance because a razor-thin margin has turned a campaign into a question of national mandate. It will make a difference how big the winning margin is interpreting what the voters have said. President Reagan has already signified the demands of the majority and the fundamentalists in his term, butting power the more beyond what former politicians and for the rest of the decade the Republican revolution will make clear that these and other issues are not sacred and his complete control over the government is not absolute. If there is a slide they will want that the left the country has turned there is.

The voters' choice of a candidate is a referendum on a single issue of that choice. But people's vote for president probably will vote at all the other offices of the large federal government.

Television has made a great change the way Americans choose their president. Television has made the campaign more of a performance than a debate. But the voters' choice of a candidate is a referendum on a single issue of that choice. But people's vote for president probably will vote at all the other offices of the large federal government.

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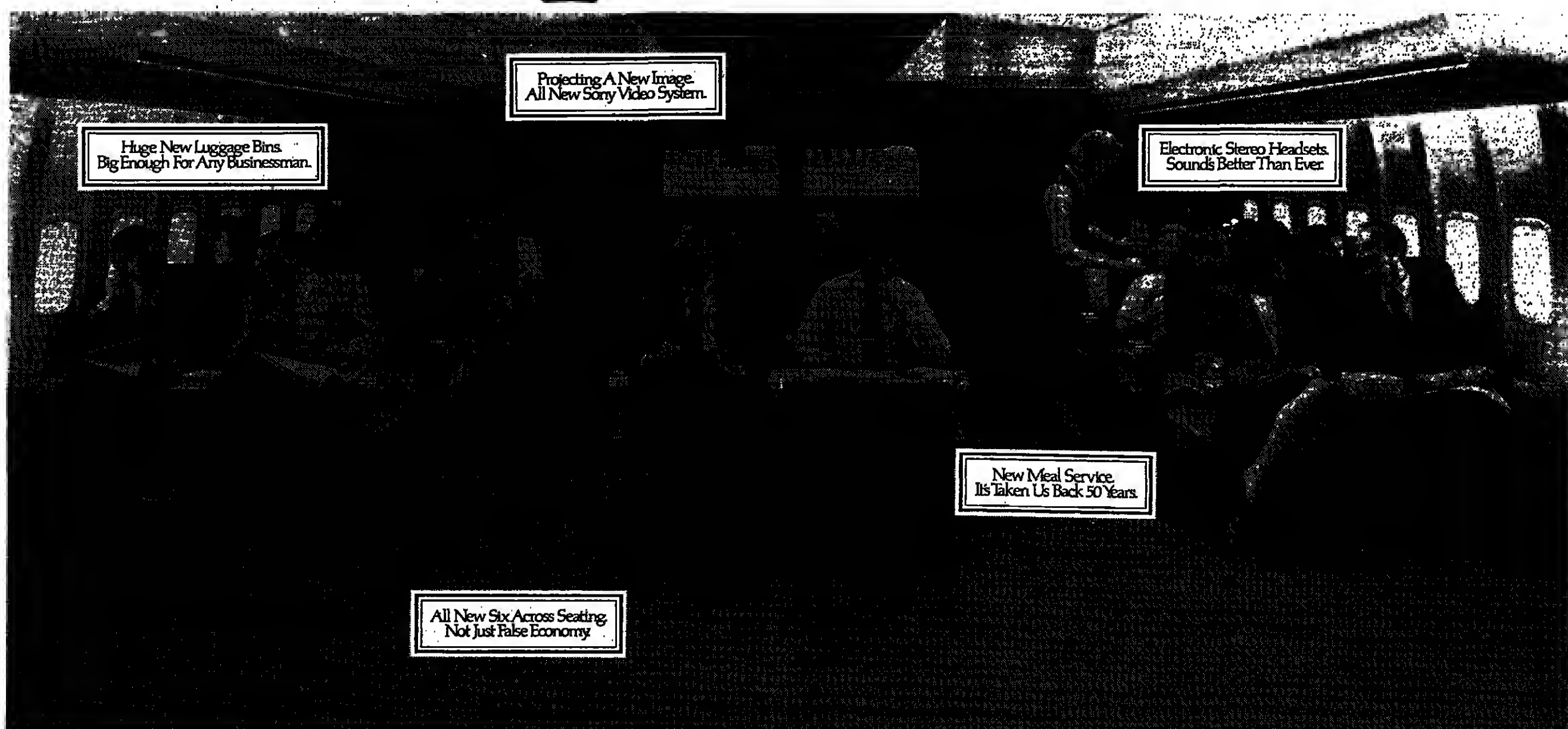
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INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS ORGANIZATION

CONCLUSIONS AND JUDGMENT OF THE BRUSSELS TRIBUNAL ON REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

The International Conference on the Reagan Administration's Foreign Policy convened in Brussels from 28-30 September, 1984, under the auspices of the International Progress Organization. Reports were submitted by international jurists and foreign policy specialists on various aspects of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Among the participants of the conference were Seán MacBride (Nobel Peace Laureate, Ireland), Prof. Georg Wald (Nobel Laureate, Harvard University), General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín (Peru), General Nino Pasti (former Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO) and Hortensia Bussi de Allende (Chile). The reports were presented before a Panel of Jurists consisting of Hon. Farouk Abu-Eissa (Sudan), Attorney, former Foreign Minister, Secretary-General of the Arab Lawyers Union; Prof. Francis A. Boyle (U.S.A.), Professor of International Law from the University of Illinois, Chairman; Dr. Hans Goeran Franck (Sweden), Attorney, Member of the Swedish Parliament; Hon. Mirza Gholam Hafiz (Bangladesh), Former Speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament and currently a Senior Advocate of Bangladesh Supreme Court; Hon. Mary M. Kaufmann (U.S.A.), Attorney-at-Law, prosecuting attorney at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial against I.G. Farben; Dr. Jean-Claude Njém (Cameroon), Assistant-Professor at the Faculty of Law, Uppsala University, and a Consultant of the Government; Prof. Alberto Ruiz-Eldredge (Peru), Professor of Law, former President of the National Council of Justice; and Dr. Muemtaz Soysal (Turkey), Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Ankara. An accusation against the international legality of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy was delivered by the Honorable Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General. The defense was presented by a legal expert of the Reagan Administration.

Based upon all the reports and documents submitted and the arguments by the advocates, the Brussels Panel of Jurists hereby renders the following conclusions concerning the compatibility of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy with the requirements of international law.

A. Introduction

1. **General Introduction.** The Reagan Administration's foreign policy constitutes a gross violation of the fundamental principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization, as well as of the basic rules of customary international law set forth in the U.N. General Assembly's Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty (1965), its Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1970), and its Definition of Aggression (1974), among others. In addition, the Reagan Administration is responsible for complicity in the commission of Crimes Against Peace, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949.

B. Western Hemisphere

2. **Grenada.** The Reagan Administration's 1983 invasion of Grenada was a clearcut violation of U.N. Charter articles 2 (3), 2 (4), and 33 as well as of articles 18, 20 and 21 of the Revised OAS Charter for which there was no valid excuse or justification under international law. As such, it constituted an act of aggression within the meaning of article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

3. **Threat of U.S. Intervention.** In direct violation of the basic requirement of international law mandating the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the Reagan Administration has implemented a foreign policy towards Central America that constitutes a great danger of escalation to military hostilities to the point of precipitating armed intervention by U.S. troops into combat against both the insurgents in El Salvador and the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

4. **El Salvador.** The Reagan Administration's illegal intervention into El Salvador's civil war contravenes the international legal right of self-determination of peoples as recognized by article 1 (2) of the United Nations Charter. The Reagan Administration has provided enormous amounts of military

assistance to an oppressive regime that has used it to perpetrate a gross and consistent pattern of violations of the most fundamental human rights of the people of El Salvador.

5. **Nicaragua.** The Reagan Administration's policy of organizing and participating in military operations by opposition contra groups for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua violates the terms of both the U.N. and O.A.S. Charters prohibiting the threat or use of force against the political independence of a state. The Reagan Administration has flouted its obligation to terminate immediately its support for the opposition contra groups in accordance with the Interim Order of protection issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984.

6. **International Court of Justice.** The Panel denounces the patently bogus attempt by the Reagan Administration to withdraw from the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the suit brought against it by Nicaragua for the purpose of avoiding a peaceful settlement of this dispute by the World Court in order to pursue instead a policy based upon military intervention, lawless violence and destabilization of the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

7. **Mining Nicaraguan Harbors.** The Reagan Administration's mining of Nicaraguan harbors violates the rules of international law set forth in the 1907 Hague Convention on the Laying of Submarine Mines, to which both Nicaragua and the United States are parties.



Nobel Laureate Seán MacBride addressing the international conference on Reagan's Foreign Policy in Brussels (28 September 1984)

C. Nuclear Weapons Policies

8. **Arms Control Treaties.** The Reagan Administration has refused to support the ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974, the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, and the SALT II Treaty of 1979, in addition to renouncing the long-standing objective of the U.S. government to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty. As such the Reagan administration has failed to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament as required by article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. Similarly, the Reagan Administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative" of 1983 threatens to breach the Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems Treaty of 1972.

9. **Pershing 2 Missiles.** The deployment of the offensive, first-strike, counterforce strategic nuclear weapons system known as the Pershing 2 missile in the Federal Republic of Germany violates the Non-Circumvention Clause found in article 12 of the SALT II Treaty. The Reagan Administration is bound to obey this prohibition pursuant to the rule of customary international law enunciated in article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties to the effect that a signatory to a treaty is obliged to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty until it has made its intention clear not to become a party.

10. **The MX missile.** The MX Missile is an offensive, first-strike, counterforce strategic nuclear

weapons system that can serve no legitimate defensive purpose under U.N. Charter article 51 and the international laws of humanitarian armed conflict.

11. **No-first-use.** In accordance with U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1653 of 24 November 1961, the panel denounces the refusal by the Reagan Administration to adopt a policy mandating the no-first-use of nuclear weapons in the event of a conventional attack as required by the basic rule of international law dictating proportionality in the use of force even for the purposes of legitimate self-defense.

12. **ASAT Treaty.** The Panel calls upon both the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate unconditionally over the conclusion of an anti-satellite weapons treaty.

D. Middle East

13. **Lebanon.** For the part it played in the planning, preparation and initiation of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Reagan Administration has committed a Crime against Peace as defined by the Nuremberg Principles. Likewise, under the Nuremberg principles, the Reagan Administration becomes an accomplice to the Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have been committed or condoned by Israel and its allied Phalange and Haddad militia forces in Lebanon. Such complicity includes the savage massacre of genocidal character of hundreds of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by organized units of the Phalangist militia at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps located in West Beirut that were then subject to the control of the occupying Israeli army. The Reagan Administration has totally failed to discharge its obligation to obtain Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all parts of Lebanon as required by U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 (1982), both of which are legally binding on Israel and the United States under U.N. Charter article 25. This includes Israeli evacuation of Southern Lebanon.

14. **The Palestinian Question.** The Reagan Administration's policy towards the Palestinian people as well as the Reagan "Peace Plan" of 1 September 1982 violates the international legal right of the Palestinian people to self-determination as recognized by U.N. Charter article 1 (2). As recognized by numerous U.N. General Assembly Resolutions, the Palestinian people have an international legal right to create an independent and sovereign state. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by both the United Nations General Assembly and the League of Arab States. The Reagan Administration's non-recognition of the PLO and its attempt to brand the PLO a "terrorist" group contravene the Palestinian people's right to liberation. The panel denounces the negative attitude of the Reagan Administration towards the call by the United Nations' Secretary General for the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen, and with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict including the PLO, for the purpose of obtaining a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

15. **Israeli Settlements.** The Reagan Administration's declared position that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories are "not illegal" is a violation of U.S. obligations under article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect for the terms of the Convention (here article 49) by other High Contracting Parties such as Israel.

16. **Libya.** The Reagan Administration's dispatch of the U.S. Sixth Fleet into the Gulf of Sidra for the purpose of precipitating armed conflict with the Libyan government constitutes a breach of the peace under article 39 of the U.N. Charter. The Reagan Administration's policy to attempt to destabilize the government of Libya violates the terms of the United Nations Charter article 2 (4) prohibiting the threat or use of force directed against the political independence of a state.

E. Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean

17. **Apartheid.** The Panel denounces the Reagan Administration's so-called policy of "constructive

engagement" towards the apartheid regime in South Africa. This specious policy encourages discrimination and oppression against the majority of the people of South Africa; it bampers effective action by the international community against apartheid, and facilitates aggressive conduct by the South African apartheid regime against neighbour states in violation of the U.N. Charter. As such, the Reagan Administration has become an accomplice to the commission of the international crime of apartheid as recognized by the universally accepted International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973. The Panel also denounces the cooperation between the Reagan Administration and South Africa in military and nuclear matters.

18. **Namibia.** The Reagan Administration has refused to carry out its obligations under Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) providing for the independence of Namibia, as required by article 25 of the U.N. Charter. The right of the Namibian people to self-determination had been firmly established under international law long before the outbreak of the Angolan civil war. The Reagan Administration has no right to obstruct the achievement of Namibian independence by conditioning it upon or "linking" it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in any way. Both the U.N. General Assembly and the Organization of the African Unity have recognized SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the Reagan Administration is obligated to negotiate with it as such.

19. **Angola.** Cuban troops are in Angola at the request of the legitimate government of Angola in order to protect it from overt and covert aggression mounted by the South African apartheid regime from Namibia. There is absolutely no international legal justification for South African aggression against Angola in order to maintain and consolidate its reprehensible occupation of Namibia. The Angolan government has repeatedly stated that when South Africa leaves Namibia it will request the withdrawal of Cuban troops, and Cuba has agreed to withdraw its troops whenever so requested by Angola. According to the relevant rules of international law, that is the proper sequence of events to be followed. The Reagan Administration's "linkage" of the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia encourages South African aggression against Angola, and thus it must share in the responsibility for South Africa's genocidal acts against the people of Angola.

20. **Indian Ocean.** The Reagan Administration's continued military occupation of the island of Diego Garcia violates the international legal right of self-determination for the people of Mauritius as recognized by the United Nations Charter. The Reagan Administration has accelerated the rapid militarization of the U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia as part of its plan to create a jumping-off point for intervention by the Rapid Deployment Force into the Persian Gulf. As such the Reagan Administration's foreign policy towards the Indian Ocean has violated the terms of the U.N. General Assembly's Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (1971).

F. Conclusion

21. **United Nations Action.** From the foregoing, it is clear that the Reagan Administration has substituted force for the rule of international law in its conduct of foreign policy around the world. It has thus created a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security under article 39 of the United Nations Charter that calls for the imposition of enforcement measures by the U.N. Security Council under articles 41 and 42. In the event the Reagan Administration exercises its veto power against the adoption of such measures by the Security Council, the matter should be turned over to the U.N. General Assembly for action in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950. In this way the Reagan Administration's grievous international transgressions could be effectively opposed by all members of the world community in a manner consistent with the requirements of international law.

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly should also take into account the numerous interventionist measures taken by the Reagan Administration, whether direct or indirect, seeking to impose financial and economic policies which are contrary to the sovereign independence of states, especially in the developing world, which severely damage the quality of life for all peoples.

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Skating as Dancing

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — If John Curry is the Anthony Dowell of skating, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are its Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Dance on ice is enjoying an unprecedented vogue at the moment. And this is thanks primarily to Curry — a figure skating champion who now heads his own John Curry Skating Company — and to Torvill and Dean, champions themselves in the ice dancing category of international competitions. They won the Olympic gold medal last winter. Curry won his in figure skating in 1976. All three skaters are British. All certainly go beyond the image of the athlete in sports competition and offer what the trade now refers to as "artistic skating."

Nonetheless, there is a difference between Curry, on the one hand, and Torvill and Dean on the other. As skaters, each belongs to a different type, just as dancers do. Ice dancing is a relatively new official category in international competition. It has a set form that makes it look like exhibition ballroom dancing on ice and it can occasionally have a touch of musical comedy. Figure skating, in its narrow sense, involves school figures. There are also conventional "skate moves" peculiar to figure skaters.

Curry is a figure skater. Torvill and Dean are ice dancers. That is the real difference between them. Torvill and Dean have theatricalized their ballroom dancing style to such a high artistic level that they are indeed counterparts to Rogers and Astaire on film. The duet in ballroom form was the key image for Rogers and Astaire and they too used popular forms — tap and ballroom — to high artistic effect.

Curry could be compared to a ballet dancer. The analogy with Anthony Dowell, England's great *dansur noble* in the Royal Ballet, is deliberate. Both men have a noble elegant line in their body that is considered classical and there is even a physical resemblance. Indeed, this twinning idea was fostered at an American Ballet Theater gala several years ago when they danced together in a top-hat-and-tails number. (Does that make Curry a neo-Astaire? No more than it does Dowell.)

Ballet and modern dance are consistently recalled in Curry's productions for his skating company. On the surface, he is seemingly striving to make skating look like theatrical dance. But as his company's season demonstrated more than ever, he is really trying to make skating — as skating — acquire its own artistic value. The least convincing passages in the repertoire were those where ballet steps were merely transposed to the ice. By contrast, the most creative results came from dance-like movement that capitalized on skating's own properties such as speed, flow and momentum for spins.

Curry, with his 17 skaters, is nonetheless giving us a kind of dancing on ice. What he is doing is using skating's own vocabulary as ballet uses its own idiom. Dance-like movements on ice would seem limited. Figure skating technique involves a set of virtuoso skating moves. Curry is trying to incorporate these conventions into an artistic entity — to make these "steps" expressive dramatically or on their own formal terms as any dance choreographer would. We are not meant to see them as isolated athletic feats to be applauded.

There is no contradiction between art and skating in Curry's mind. In a seminar program for his company on their recent tour, Dorothy Hamill, as guest artist, writes of her own complex in this regard: "Something had given me the idea that I could never skate artistically. So I worked with all my might to jump higher and spin faster than any girl on ice." Curry convinced her that a spectacular technician could work more artistically, integrating set moves into the fabric of the choreography does not quite yet work when Curry creates solos for Hamill. He was at his best as Pygmalion to her Galatea in "Butterfly," to music by Puccini, where she suggested an exotic creature, finally flattened out at the end like a butterfly pinned to a lapel.

Brilliant use of the set move was made by Curry in solos for the charismatic virtuoso, David Santee. The recognizable convention

here worked on a second level. In "Russian Sailor's Dance" (the title from Gile's music), he turned into a Russian folk dancer, equating skating's squatting turns or air jumps with the best we have seen from the Moscow dancers.

Even more interesting was Curry's solo for this dancer on an Artie Shaw recording. This was "Nightmare," replete with fantastic air turns and a rubbery swagger. Wearing black glasses and a red tie, Santee gave us a tough guy in trouble, maybe even Mickey Spillane. "Nightmare" recalled the gangster solos created by the modern dancer, Daniel Nagrin.

Some of the other items were more consciously overt in their references. Curry's "Trio" alluded to Frederick Ashton's "Monotones" (set to some of the same Satie music); his "Tarentella" was set to the music by Gottschalk that was used by George Balanchine for a duet of the same title; his "Rodeo," using the music Aaron Copland composed for Agnes de Mille's ballet, seemed to have lifted some cowpokes straight out of her work. Jean-Pierre Bonnefous's "La Valse," using the Ravel music, had the same scenario as Balanchine's "La Valse." These are glosses upon other people's ballets — amusing but also in danger of becoming Reader's Digest versions of the originals.

ALTHOUGH skating is called beautiful, graceful and identified with gliding, Laura Dean, in "Bura," arranged Curry and his dancers in jagged and broken-lined shapes. The long-line, floating skater gave way to the typical Dean spins and geometric formations. Nevertheless, this was not merely Dean dance on ice rather than a stage. The momentum created by the skaters and the density of Jean-Michel Jarre's score suggested an aura of new desperation — Curry as modern man in a Cubist jungle, seeking a way out. Eliot Feld also made Curry a seeker in a highly poetic and metaphoric moon walk entitled "Moon Skate."

Jennifer Tipton's lighting on a huge expanse of white, the illusion of weightlessness — all created a mesmerizing dreamlike effect. Throughout, the choreographer's signatures were never discarded. There were typical Feldisms in Curry's hands-in-pocket stance. Twyla Tharp's spirals and slouches were beautifully duplicated in a reflection created by Tipton on a shiny surface in the Tharp solo for Curry, "After All." Lar Lubovitch's fascination with repetition was masterfully translated into the choreography for Hamill and Curry as a fun couple with a back-up group in "Tilt-A-Whirl." Bonnefous's best effort was "Meditation," a splendid adagio act for a harem couple, Catherine Foulkes and Mark Hominku. Set to music from Massenet's "Thais," and full of lifts, it capitalized on glides and curves. Finally it left its hero helpless as his partner simply floated out. Missed connections were more ironically noted when both Jo Jo Starbuck and Curry sailed past one another in Peter Martins' "Tango-Tango."

At this point the dance choreographers' works were the most interesting because their underlying ideas were the most creative, the most complex and richer with regard to structure and concept. But Curry, at his best, provided the pieces most congenial to the ice medium. These were his own Polovetsian dances in the mock war dances of Leonard Bernstein's "Presto Barbaro" and "Glide," a white ballet consisting of a human flock — an ensemble in white.

When Sarah Bernhardt first saw Nijinsky and other ballet dancers from Diaghilev's company, she shouted out, "They jump, they jump!" Seeing Curry's skaters in "Glide," we might exclaim, "They float, they float!" and share the same sense of wonder.



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean.

Finland's Singer for All Seasons

by Tim Page

NEW YORK — In December 1980, Jorma Hynninen, a Finnish baritone who was then virtually unknown in the United States, made his first New York appearance, singing to a handful of cognoscenti in the modestly sized Carnegie Recital Hall. It was one of the hall's more memorable debuts.

"Shortly after he began his program of Sibelius and Wolf songs," one critic enthused, "it became readily apparent that Hynninen possessed a voice of exceptional beauty, an instrument, moreover, that is governed by a completely finished vocal technique, a superior musical intelligence, and a strikingly individual dramatic temperament."

Hynninen had been a major artist with the Finnish National Opera for 10 years. In the summer of 1983, he accompanied the Helsinki-based troupe to New York for two performances of Aulis Sallinen's gripping "Red Line" at the Metropolitan Opera House. And, last season, he made his formal debut in a Metropolitan Opera production, as Rodrigo in Verdi's "Don Carlo." These appearances, along with performances in Milan, Vienna, Munich and other European centers, and a handful of distinguished recordings, have added to Hynninen's growing reputation; indeed, some critics believe him to be one of the great vocalists of our time. In addition, he recently has been named artistic director of the Finnish National Opera.

Hynninen was back in Carnegie Hall recently, but this time in the main auditorium, with his longtime accompanist Ralf Gothonia, performing songs by the Finnish composers Yrjö Kilpinen and Jan Sibelius, as well as Schubert's "Schöne Müllerin."

The baritone had special reasons for including the Schubert song cycle. "Schöne Müllerin" is the beginning of Schubert's story," he said in a recent interview. "He tells the story of life in his song cycles. 'Schöne Müllerin' is lovely, youthful, lyrical music, full of springtime. And then on the other hand you have 'Winterreise,' which is music of gloom and despair — winter not only on the earth but also in the soul."

A slight, blond, handsome man in his early 40s, Hynninen speaks English deliberately,



Jorma Hynninen.

as if measuring every thought before allowing it to metamorphose into speech. "Ralf and I started our association 15 years ago, and we have now sung over 100 concerts. In truth, I actually prefer singing concerts to opera. In concert performances, you have only the music and your talents to rely on."

"Of all song composers, Hugo Wolf is my favorite," he said of the short-lived Austrian composer who died insane in 1903. "He can create so many different moods so very quickly, in only a few measures of music. He

follows his poets, lives with them, takes their words and elevates them into a perfect synthesis of text and music."

Despite his avowed preference for concerts, Hynninen recently accepted the position of artistic director with the Finnish National Opera. "I have a four-year contract, with an option to renew," he said. "I don't know if I'll want to continue after this term is up. I will have to think it over. Shall I continue to be an impresario, or shall I just concentrate on singing?"

"There's no doubt in my mind that I am a singer first and foremost, and that's the way I want it to remain. Even with my new position, I will sing about 60 evenings of opera, and about 60 recitals over the course of a year. Two or three months out of every year, I will have to be away from Finland, but I don't like to leave. People tell me that I should concentrate on Europe and America, but Finland is my home, and I want to spend as much time as possible there."

"The Finnish National Opera is most renowned for its own repertoire — for the wonderful operas that we have had such luck with in the last decade," Hynninen continues. "We have composers like Joonas Kokkonen, Sallinen and Einojuhani Rautavaara; their operas are quite popular in Finland, and we have now performed them all over the world — New York, London, Zurich. Rautavaara is writing an opera for us that will receive its world premiere in June 1985."

There has been a gradual growth of interest in Finnish opera and singers over the last decade. Hynninen and the bass Martti Talvela are two of the best-known Finnish singers, while the two operas that the Finnish National Opera presented on its unprecedented 1983 visit to New York — Sallinen's "Red Line" and Kokkonen's "Last Temptations" — both received enthusiastic reviews.

Hynninen, in his new capacity as artistic director of the Finnish National Opera, believes that it is important that the troupe establish a reputation for excellence in the standard repertoire. "This year we will be presenting 'Rigoletto,' 'La Bohème,' 'La Cenerentola' and Britten's 'Albert Herring,' among others," he said. "I would hope that we can give the Finnish Opera a reputation for more than just Finnish opera."

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Gae Aulenti, on an upper story of the Musée d'Orsay.

Gae Aulenti at Work: A Tale of Two Centuries

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — The most prestigious of French institutions have a way of taking foreigners on board, not as deckhands, but as captains: Rod Liebermann, from Switzerland, at the Opéra, Pontus Hultén, a Swede, at the Centre Pompidou, for example.

And even before the captains show up there are the foreign architect-designers: Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano at Pompidou, I. M. Pei for the refitting of the Louvre, and Carlos Ott for the dreadnought Opéra de la Bastille. Another of these ships of state, the Musée d'Orsay, has a navigator from Milan, Gae Aulenti, to supervise its launching on the Seine in late 1986 or '87.

Aulenti's brief is the "interior architecture" of the museum, which means designing everything that goes inside its hull, from display towers to picture-hanging systems to door handles.

It is her most monumental commission yet (despite her reputation, many of her architectural ideas have remained on paper) but mere scale does not worry her. "Did you know that I am designing an island?" she asks. It is a floating surface that will be tugged from one side of Lake Como to the other, carrying exhibitions for a silk factory.

She has been busy this year, shuttling between Paris and her architectural practice in Milan. She designed the sets for the latest episode in Karlheinz Stockhausen's opera "Lucifer," as put on in Milan by La Scala, as well as for an all-star production of a recently unearthed opera by Rossini, "Il Viaggio a Reims," that was performed this summer in Pesaro, Italy. The architectural magazines have been featuring her designs for private apartments, in her spare postmodernist style: all corners and curves and flat surfaces and clean lines.

Then Fiat called upon Aulenti and 20 figures in contemporary architecture, including Renzo Piano, Hans Hollein, Lawrence Halperin and Ettore Sottsass, to suggest how they might resuscitate their magnificent 1920s Lingotto factory in Turin, recently abandoned. Aulenti proposed turning the factory into a town-within-a-town and its central ramp into a jogging track and promenade, and won much favorable comment. A final decision is yet to be made — Aulenti is used to waiting. "That's Italian administration," she says, good-naturedly.

Aulenti is *op prima donna*. She wears red gingham shirts and sensible strap-down shoes that are good for picking her way through construction sites. She is 56, unlined and unvarnished, and she enjoys working with younger architects, who are much in evidence at Orsay, the former Left Bank railroad station about to become a museum of the 19th century. Soon after she was chosen

for the project in 1980, it became clear that she was going to have her say.

She thinks that it helps to have wide interests, to be able to think of the public not as a sociological abstract, but as an audience there to see and hear, and she abhors specializations.

"In Italy, it's traditional for architects to design, and after all, all the great architects did — Le Corbusier, Alvar Aalto, Mackintosh. If you know good architecture you can make a good lamp, but making a good lamp doesn't mean you can do architecture. Specialists become technicians."

So, while she has been working on the choice of the public-facing stone to give the right finish to Orsay, and on the bare wood furniture for the cafeteria, she hasn't lost sight of her central problem: how to create a museum of the year 2000 in a station that was built in 1900.

The Musée d'Orsay, which was first conceived, under Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as the Museum of the 19th Century, is first and foremost big. There are more tons of metal in it than there are in the Eiffel Tower, and it is just as long, if not quite as tall, as the Pompidou Center; its exhibition surfaces will rival that of the Louvre, which faces it across the river.

Aulenti prefers to think of Victor Laloux's station, built in a rush for the Great Exposition of 1900, as just another plot of ground. "If you start building anything, there's always a certain amount of space and another building next door, and you have all sorts of constraints. A context is created. We simply had as a starting point the architecture of Laloux."

THE restoration work is now well under way. The 944 rose-cassons set into Laloux's metal framework have been mended again, and there are tarpaulins as a canopy to protect the newly paneled glass of the roof. Aulenti has opted for what she calls a "game of Chinese boxes" to show both the Laloux and the Aulenti to best advantage, making much play on the space between the old architecture and the new.

For with its acres of skylights and girders, the Gare d'Orsay is a consummate illustration of what happened to architecture in the 19th century. This was the age that, as the German critic Walter Benjamin put it, "liberated the forms of creation from art." It turned architects into engineers, who, in their great transparent palaces of steel and glass, juggled with the geometry of the first artificial building materials. And at the same time, a new transparency reached the visual arts, as photography made it possible for the first time to reproduce Nature.

"The 19th century turned the key," says Aulenti, overlooking the cement pylons and

tubular pipes that litter the vaulted construction site. "Everything, even in painting, changed in the passage from Courbet to Cézanne, more even than it did with the high modernists. And what Rossini did with the opera foreshadowed Berlioz."

The museum will attempt to document this, starting from a core of paintings and sculpture that cover the period from roughly 1840 to 1905 — the Barbizon School, the Symbolists, the Impressionists — but ranging much further into the applied arts. A national photographic collection has been taking shape, and 19th-century artifacts have been pouring in, from Thonet bentwood cradles to coffin handles by Hector Guimard.

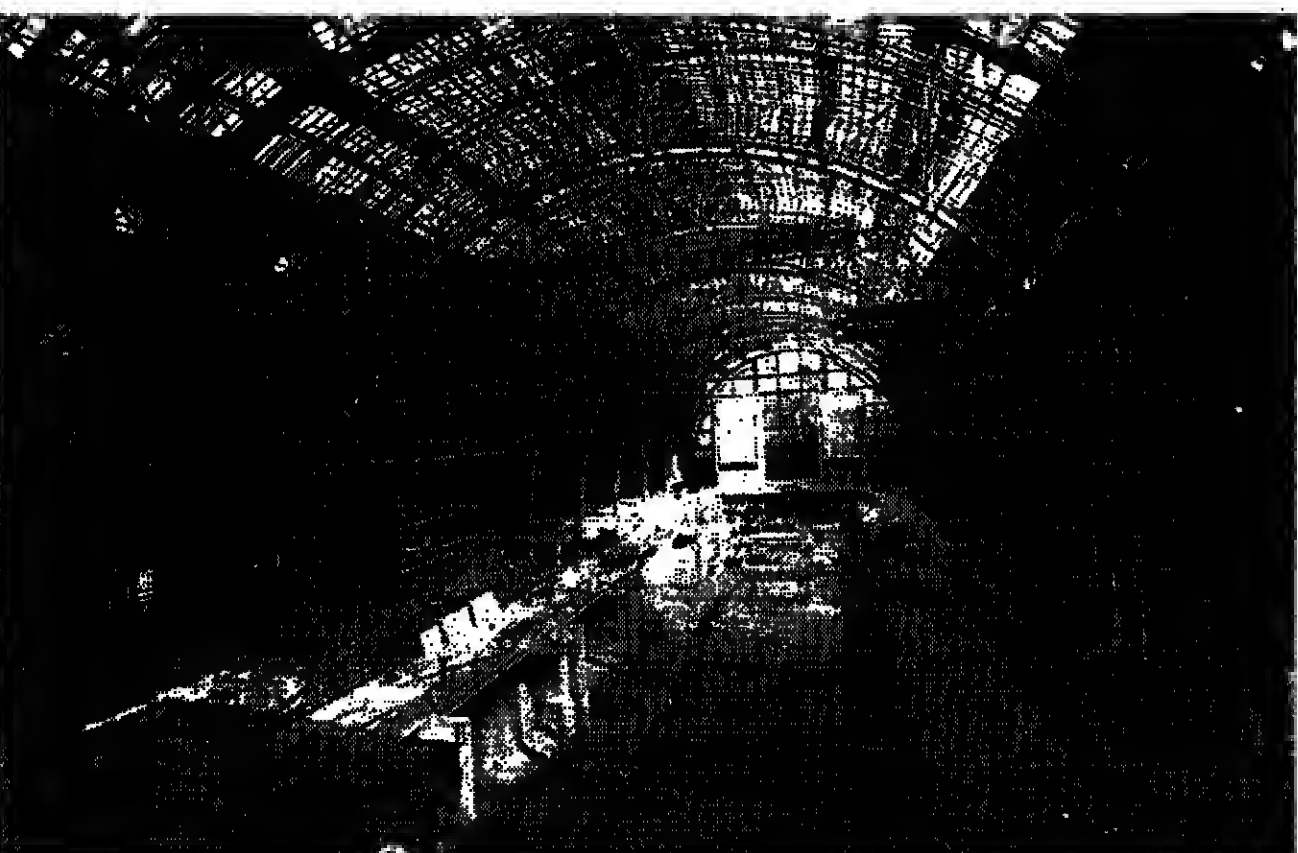
AULENTI, with a wave of her cigarette, wards off the inevitable comparisons with the Pompidou Center: "I think the era of the consumption of art is finished. Orsay isn't like Beaubourg — that was 10 years ago. After a period of discovery, there is room to investigate in more depth. People are better informed."

She envisages Orsay, it would seem, as an aesthetic experience. The Jeu de Paume, current home of the Impressionist collection, was reputed for receiving more visitors per square foot of its surface than any other museum in the world. The paintings are now to benefit from more space to breathe, from the natural light that percolates through the arching roof, and Aulenti hopes, from surroundings of uncommon beauty.

There will be temporary exhibitions and audiovisual presentations aimed at younger viewers: an Art Nouveau section in one of the two display towers, and an architectural section in a wing where the mechanics of Laloux's structural girders have been left bare. In a museum that is to display not only paintings and sculpture but posters and photographs and the beginnings of the cinema, it is an important part of the project, Aulenti says, to stress the links between the plastic arts, literature and music.

With her experience in opera, she is used to grappling with the idea of art as a totality, and it helps explain why there has been so much work at Orsay both on lighting and acoustics. Aulenti's system for hanging the paintings employs a series of holes that mysteriously damp the resonance in each exhibition space. Not everybody would have thought a museum was for listening, as well as looking.

She has already embarked on another museum, further up the Seine. The first section of the Museum of Modern Art at the Pompidou Center, its layout redesigned by Aulenti, is to be opened next May. "I know a bit now about working with metallic structures — old and new," says Aulenti, with her husky mariner's laugh.



The Gare d'Orsay taking shape as a museum.

What's

PARIS

The French capital is a city of contrasts. It is a city of great beauty and great poverty. It is a city of great culture and great ignorance. It is a city of great history and great modernity. It is a city of great art and great science. It is a city of great music and great literature. It is a city of great food and great drink. It is a city of great love and great hate. It is a city of great life and great death. It is a city of great hope and great despair. It is a city of great faith and great doubt. It is a city of great belief and great disbelief. It is a city of great truth and great lies. It is a city of great justice and great injustice. It is a city of great freedom and great oppression. It is a city of great peace and great war. It is a city of great happiness and great sadness. It is a city of great joy and great sorrow. It is a city of great love and great hate. It is a city of great life and great death. It is a city of great hope and great despair. It is a city of great faith and great doubt. It is a city of great belief and great disbelief. It is a city of great truth and great lies. It is a city of great justice and great injustice. It is a city of great freedom and great oppression. It is a city of great peace and great war. It is a city of great happiness and great sadness. It is a city of great joy and great sorrow.

A street in Bremen

TRAVEL

What's New in Europe: Museums, Churches, Wine Bars

IN PARIS, two new museums; in Madrid, a performing arts festival, and in Greece, bargains for island-hoppers. This is the first part of a report from New York Times bureaus throughout Europe on what to watch for in the weeks and months ahead. The second part will appear Oct. 19.

PARIS

A crop of new museums is gradually making its appearance in Paris. Already opened, though not yet widely known, is the new museum at the Orangerie, just across the Tuilleries Garden from the Jeu de Paume. The Orangerie, which has been used for occasional exhibitions in the past, now has its own permanent collection, thanks to a handsome gift from Domènec de Calviat, which includes a fine collection of canvases by Renoir, Cézanne and other Impressionists.

Another museum that is particularly active these days is the Musée Carnavalet, the city's historical museum, in the Marais quarter. From November to January it will house a show on Paris as seen by such famous photographers as Henri Cartier-Bresson. Next on the schedule is an exhibition devoted to Paris, or Lutèce, as the city was called in Roman and Gallic times. Next year a show devoted to the city's *grands boulevards* is planned.

April will likely see the opening of the Picasso Museum at the Hotel Salé, a restored 17th-century palace on Rue de Thorigny in the Marais district. The museum will house the collection of masterpieces that the French government accepted from Picasso's heirs in place of inheritance taxes, as well as pieces from his personal collection of primitive art. The museum will also feature exhibits devoted to Picasso's relationship with the world of letters, ballet and the theater.

Some tips for getting in and out of Paris: France's superb TGV express train is a shade more prestigious than last year, thanks in part to some new track between Lyon and Marseille. The Paris-Lyon run now takes only two hours, and the trip between Paris and Marseille is down to less than five hours, about 30 minutes shorter than a year ago.

Odyssey is the name of a new bus service that the Paris transport authority has just introduced between Orly Airport and Place Denfert-Rochereau in Paris's 14th Arrondissement. A bus leaves every 15 to 20 minutes and takes no more than 30 minutes to reach its destination. The new service is ideal for passengers with light luggage who know their way around Paris, because they can easily change to the Métro at Denfert-Rochereau, avoiding the likelihood faced by the regular airport buses of getting stalled in heavy city traffic on their way to the Invalides terminal. The fare is 12.60 francs (about \$1.30).

Paul Lewis

The wine bars of Paris appear to be expanding, amoeba-like, into chains. There is no McDonald's of wine bars yet, but Nicolas, the big wine company and owner of Jeroboam, one of the newer places, has ambitious plans. Things are booming at Jeroboam, a handsome wine bar and restaurant in Rue Montigny, not far from the Opéra. Nicolas acknowledged that Jeroboam was a pilot operation that could be cloned endlessly if it proved to be successful. It has proved immensely successful but no others have appeared so far.

This is not the case with L'Ecluse, a mini-chain with five wine bars in the city. Willi's has two, and Le Pain et le Vin has one in Paris and is about to open another in Grenoble.

The original L'Ecluse opened six years ago on the Quai des Grands-Augustins. That first outpost was situated on the site of a café where Juliette Greco, Jacques Brel and Georges Brassens sang in the 1950s. Georges Bardawil, who saw the wine bar as an outlet for expressing his enthusiasm for Bordeaux wines, offered a simple menu of cold cuts and irresistible desserts. He soon found he had a flourishing business.

Since then four others have opened in Paris and there are plans for Geneva and Brussels. (The Paris locations are 15 Quai des Grands-Augustins, 15 Place de la Madeleine, 64 Rue François I, Rue Mondétour and 2 Rue du Général Henri-Berthier, Neuilly-sur-Seine.)

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH: Church Hill Theatre (tel. 224 1171) OPERA — Oct. 11: "The Magic Flute" (Morgan).

National Theatre (tel. 464 4111) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

GLASGOW: Hunterian Museum (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

GLASGOW: Hunterian Museum (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

SPAIN

MADRID: Museo del Prado (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

MADRID: Museo del Prado (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE: Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

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FRANCE

PARIS: Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

PARIS: Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

GERMANY

FRANKFURT: Schauspielhaus (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

FRANKFURT: Schauspielhaus (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: Het Nieuw Ensemble (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

AMSTERDAM: Het Nieuw Ensemble (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

ITALY

ROME: Teatro alla Scala (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

ROME: Teatro alla Scala (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

GREECE

ATHENS: National Theatre (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

ATHENS: National Theatre (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

PORTUGAL

LISBON: Teatro Nacional (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

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IRELAND

DUBLIN: Theatre Royal (tel. 224 1171) EXHIBITION — 17 December: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Morgan).

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Mark Williamson learned a bit about the wine business working for Steven Spurrier, perhaps Paris's best-known wine merchant. Thus prepared, he opened Willi's four years ago at 13 Rue des Petits-Champs. The specialty is Rhone wines, and elegant but simple meals are served. A second Willi's is now open at 18 Rue des Halles, near the site of the old Les Halles market.

The third chain-in-the-making, Le Pain et le Vin, is owned by four men who also own restaurants in Paris. At this busy wine bar, which is at 1 Rue d'Amboise and has a good view of the Eiffel, the menu includes a daily hot dish and a selection of sandwiches and salads.

Frank J. Prial

MADRID

The word around Europe is that a new and exciting city is emerging for culture and play, a city that happens to be one of the Continent's oldest capitals — Madrid.

Spanish beaches and the country's regional charms have long attracted tourists, but the capital itself was something of a stepchild as far as visitors were concerned, a place to stop briefly, mostly to see the Prado. But the great cultural effervescence that has taken place since the death of Francisco Franco in 1975 has infused Madrid with a new vitality that is just now coming to fruition.

This year the city is beginning what it hopes will be an annual event — a Fall Festival, or Festival de Otoño, of nearly 100 events over a six-week period. The festival will conclude Oct. 30 with a concert by the Vienna Philharmonic, led by Leonard Bernstein, in the Teatro Real. Among other events on the festival schedule: the Stuttgart Ballet will perform in the Palacio de Deportes nightly from Oct. 23 to 27; and the National Orchestra of Spain, accompanied by the famed Basque chorus, Orfeón Donostiarra, will play in the Teatro Real Oct. 29. Certain to be extraordinary are two organ concerts — Montserrat Torrent on Oct. 18 and Lionel Rogg on Oct. 25 — in the Escorial, an imposing palace on the outskirts of Madrid.

Other events planned for the city's theaters and even its parks — include jazz concerts, contemporary and classical plays, flamenco dancing, art exhibits and band music. Local newspapers carry daily schedules.

One of the city's greatest new cultural offerings, at the Prado, is also a permanent attraction. "Las Meninas," the 17th-century painting by Velázquez that is considered the greatest treasure of Spanish art, has just been cleaned, making its rich colors and intriguing personality visible in a way they have not been for centuries. While in the neighborhood, you might also want to visit Picasso's "Guernica," perhaps the most celebrated modern treasure of Spanish art, which went on display in its own special small building next to the Prado when it was returned to Spain from the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1981.

The city itself, always charming in appearance, has undergone a great facelift. The facades of many of its buildings are being sandblasted, and new shops and restaurants are opening everywhere. The Manzanares River, once a virtual sewer passing through the heart of Madrid, has been cleaned up. Its banks have been landscaped to create a lovely park that includes small houses for the ducks that have been returning, an indication that the river is also being repopulated with fish. Another major park, El Retiro, has been closed off to traffic, adding to traffic congestion but transforming the spot into the tranquil greenery it was meant to be.

About 15 miles outside of the city, in Torrejón de Ardoz, a 15th-century Jesuit monastery has been converted into a charming restaurant and superb museum for religious iconography. A basement *bodega* that once made the wine for all the monasteries in Madrid still stands on the spot. The restaurant, La Casa Grande, under the proprietorship of Rafael Oleiva, serves traditional Spanish dishes such as paella. (For reservations, tel. 675-3900.) The monastery is at 2 Madrid Street.

Madrid's night life is blossoming. Two of the newest and most exciting discotheques — Baby-Q and Oh! — occupy converted mansions near each other on the Carrtera de la Coruña in Aravaca, 15 minutes from downtown Madrid. Each disco occupies several floors and includes outdoor swimming pools, which on more than one occasion have been used for late-night dips.

Eduard Schumacher

GREECE

Some outer islands of the Greek archipelago have become more accessible to visitors — at no cost. Under a new plan devised by the Greek tourist authorities, travelers are being offered free transportation between some of the country's more popular islands and others not on the usual tourist circuit. The aim is to enable a larger number of Greeks to share the tourist dollars, pounds or francs. For visitors, the result is easier access to those islands not favored by regular airline or ship service from Athens — those less likely to be frequented by tourists.

Under the plan, which began on a trial basis in August and will continue through this month, free ferry service is being provided daily from Rhodes to the small islands of Kastellorizo, Chalki and Telos; from Sifnos to Kithnos and Milos; from Kos to Nisiros, from Ios to Folegandros and from Chios to Psarí. Free ferry service is also available from the Cretan village of Kastelli to Gythion in the southern Peloponnese, and from Kavallia, a port in Thrace, to some islands of the northern Aegean and the Dodecanese.

Because the free ferry service has already proved popular among travelers, it is to resume next May and continue through the entire vacation season.

Visitors to Greece will have another opportunity to save money, as well as time. A new plan, to go into effect in the spring, will make it easier to travel about within Greece without being routed through Athens, a long-standing feature of travel in the country. The national airline has acquired 30-seat planes that will link Salonika with Kavallia and Rhodes with Salonika, Crete and Kos.

This winter, a new ski resort will open at Falakro, a mountain near Drama in northern Greece. Although few travelers are aware of it, Greece already has three functioning ski resorts for those visitors looking beyond Colorado, Tirol and the Swiss Alps.

On the other end of the thermometer, Greece is taking the plunge into nude bathing. Until now, Greece has been the bastion of covered bottoms along Europe's sunbelt. Starting next spring, all can come off at four resorts — at Hermione in the eastern Peloponnese, at Vellika in the southern Peloponnese and on the islands of Mykonos and Andros.

Starting in June, Athens will become the unofficial capital of European culture for six months, marking the first implementation of last year's decision by culture ministers of the European Community to rotate this title among the capital cities of its 10 members.

Presiding over the festivities will be Melina Mercouri, the actress who is the Greek minister of culture. Although plans are not yet firm, she hopes that events will include a presentation of the Peter Brook production of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens" and an exhibition devoted to works of those who supported the cause of Greek independence in the 19th century, such as Delacroix, the French painter, and Lord Byron, the poet.

Henry Kamm

WEST GERMANY

Until Allied bombers devastated half its buildings in 1944, Cologne styled itself as Germany's City of Churches. Older residents, who recall the city's former face, talk of a crown of magnificent Romanesque edifices — Sankt Georg and Gross Sankt Martin, squat and reassuring; Sankt Gerion, slender and soaring — that testified to the skill of anonymous architects who created a peculiar 12th-century Rhenish style.

Starting next year, Cologne will celebrate the resurrection of these churches from the wartime destruction, the result of a painstaking, multimillion-dollar restoration that challenged the artistic and engineering skills of thousands of builders and artisans.

Beginning on Christmas Eve with a performance of Mozart's "Kommunismus" in the fortresslike Sankt Maria im Kapitol, Cologne's Romanesque churches will resound with music in a yearlong program of musical events. The schedule also includes lectures, tours and exhibits.

A walking tour is the best way to appreciate the newly refurbished churches, but a good introduction will be offered by a sweeping display called Ornamenta Ecclesiae. This magnificent collection of ecclesiastical artifacts will be on view at Cologne's Schnütgen Museum of medieval church art from March 7 to June 9. The exhibit may be seen Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and a catalog is available.

If you're flying into Düsseldorf or Frankfurt, the terminus for many flights from New York, try Lufthansa's new Airport Express, a bulletlike high-speed train that connects both airports, stopping en route in Cologne.

Any place with a name like Schmoor probably needs a recommendation to make it in life. Several years ago, this old neighborhood in Bremen, the lovely north German city on the River Weser, was a scruffy, rundown place, a bit like Georgetown before the Kennedys arrived.

Amateur etymologists link Schmoor with the German word for string, allegedly because its crooked houses resemble pearls on a thread. Whatever the origin, recent years have transformed the neighborhood's maze of bent lanes and narrow brick gables that bow to each other across alleyways. If you're in northern Germany, a day or more poking around Schmoor's art galleries, antique and craft shops can be rewarding. Or just wander, stopping for a bowl of *Labskaus*, north German chowder, in one of a hundred charming restaurants.

It's not open yet, but the Kranzler, a landmark coffee house on Berlin's fashionable Kurfürstendamm, was sold recently to Swiss and German restaurateurs who plan to restore its former blend of south German charm and Berlin brusqueness. When renovation is complete sometime next year, the Kranzler should be the ideal place to sit, sip a coffee and peer over a newspaper at hectic Berlin passing by.

Many visitors regard Frankfurt simply as a good place to begin a trip to Munich or perhaps the Alps. But there's talk these days about a new Frankfurt, and it's worth allowing some time to explore it.

If you visit Frankfurt, take a look at Deut-



Teatro Real, Madrid.

sche Bank's impressive new twin towers, in the banking center, and the recently restored Römer, the town hall square. Also visit the old opera, which before wartime destruction was the center of the city's operatic life and last year became a concert and exhibition hall, and the restored Paulskirche, where Germany's leaders made a first, tragically unsuccessful, attempt to found a democracy in 1848.

John Tagliabue

VIENNA

A new experiment — outdoor opera indoors — will take place in Vienna's Stadthalle later this fall. The huge, modern building, in an unfashionable neighborhood in the western part of the city, has lately seen political activity and prizefights. From Dec. 2 to 7, however, it will be the site of a lavish production of Puccini's "Turandot," presented by the troupe of the Verona Arena.

That same production was performed in Verona's Roman amphitheater during the summer.

Although the program of the Vienna State Opera abounds with works by Donizetti, Rossini, Verdi and Puccini, the Viennese, apparently, can never get enough of Italian opera. If the production of "Turandot" is successful, an Italian operatic season for the masses will become an annual event.

This autumn and winter, the Viennese are gratefully commemorating the decision exactly 200 years ago by Emperor Joseph II to permit the vintners of the wine-growing suburbs to serve or sell their products on their premises without a tavernkeeper's license. Thus, it is as good a time as any for a visitor to sample the new wine in one of the spots that are as quintessentially Viennese as the coffeehouse, only much folkier, amid scenery that has inspired both schmaltzy songs and such immortal works as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.

Heuriger, as these places are called in Austrian dialect, means "this year's" and

refers mainly to wine and the setting in which it may be tasted.

Whenever the Viennese entertain foreign guests, they take them to one of the *Nobelheueriger*, the pseudo-rustic establishments that are really tourist restaurants, featuring a full menu, music, crooners and high-decibel conviviality. Some of the best-known are in Grinzing, a former vintner's village that has become a posh neighborhood. (Take trolley No. 38 to the last stop.) Try Altes Presshaus, Cobenzlgasse 15 (tel. 32.23.93) or Hauer-

mandl, Cobenzlgasse 20 (tel. 32.20.27). For a different atmosphere, do what the local connoisseurs do. Take the No. 37 trolley to the suburb of Heiligenstadt and wander through crooked streets that Beethoven roamed until you find a simple one-story house from which a pole with a bunch of fir branches juts out. This is the time-honored signal for young wine. Or look for such a green tuft in Sievering (trolley No. 39 and bus No. 39A), in Neustift am Wald (trolley No. 35 and bus No. 35A) or, north of the Danube, in Stammersdorf (trolley No. 31).

Regulars bring their own food and order only drinks. However, snacks can be bought at a buffet — cold cuts, cheeses, dark bread and sugar-glazed biscuits that go well with wine and are known as *Weinbeisser* ("wine biters"). Patrons are served *Sturm* ("tempest"), which is a murky, semi-fermented grape juice, or blond young wine in solid quarter-liter glasses. A trio of violin, guitar and accordion may play nostalgic tunes. Hardly anybody spends more than 400 schillings (\$20) for two.

Paul Hofmann

BRUSSELS

On Oct. 25 Brussels will celebrate the opening of its new Museum of Modern Art, which gives the city a permanent home for an extensive collection of 19th- and 20th-century art. The new museum, part of the Royal Museum for Ancient Art and situated next to it on the Place Royale, is a partially submerged building with two levels, the larger one almost entirely underground.

A Belgian architect, Roger Bastin, has designed the building in such a way that a semi-circular shaft of natural light pouring through an opening illuminates much of the underground space.

Visitors to the Royal Museum for Ancient Art will also be able to visit the completely renovated galleries housing art of the 14th to the 18th centuries. The collection here includes works by the Flemish artists Bruegel, Rubens and Jordaens, as well as by French and Italian artists of the period. There is also a particularly rich collection of Dutch painters, including Bosch, Hals, Heemskerck, Rembrandt and Van Goyen.

Both museums are open daily except Monday. Admission is free until the end of this year.

Adele Riepe

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When was the last time you had a choice of sleeping arrangements?



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those who prefer to move around between snoozes.

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A street in Bremen's Schmoor district.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
177 Co	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
180 AMF	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
181 AMR	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
182 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
183 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
184 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
185 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
186 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
187 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
188 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
189 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
190 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
191 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
192 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
193 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
194 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
195 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
196 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
197 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
198 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
199 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
200 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1178.56	1189.93	1178.56	1182.08	+3.52
Trans	128.44	129.41	127.72	128.50	+0.76
Comp	465.64	470.99	462.56	467.41	+2.81

NYSE Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
New	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

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Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
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Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
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Thursdays
NYSE
Closing

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
New	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Volume	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89

AMEX Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
New	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Volume	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
New	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Volume	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
177 Co	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
180 AMF	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
181 AMR	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
182 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
183 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
184 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
185 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
186 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
187 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
188 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
189 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
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192 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
193 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
194 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
195 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
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197 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
198 AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
199 AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
200 AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
New	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Volume	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanc	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Declin	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Unchng	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
Total	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
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Vol	177.21	178.40	176.80	177.10	+0.89
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Prices Rise on N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange scored a solid gain Thursday in moderately active trading.

Investors had anticipated IBM's report of a 21.6-percent increase in third-quarter earnings and generally were relieved that the computer giant did not have any negative surprises.

Although many traders were restrained by uncertainty about the course of interest rates, the daring ones went after stocks involved in mergers or takeover speculation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rebounded from a 14-point deficit to gain 2.10 Wednesday, jumped 3.55 to 1,182.08. Prior to Wednesday, the Dow had fallen 62 points since mid-September.

Volume totaled 87 million shares, down from 94.3 million traded Wednesday.

Trading dried up in the afternoon as investors waited for the Federal Reserve's money supply figures and the debate between Vice President George Bush and Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.

Before the Fed's report of a \$1.5-billion increase in M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, federal funds rates traded at about 10 percent, in line with Tuesday's rate.

But traders were worried that rates would rise as the Treasury is forced to sell \$42.5 billion worth of bonds and notes in the next four weeks because Congress delayed an increase in the debt ceiling.

ITT, which rose 2 Wednesday, was the most

M-1 Is Up \$1.5 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.5 billion in the week ended Oct. 1, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The growth was relatively weak and signaled the potential for further easing of interest rates.

M-1 includes currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

active issue, up 1/2 to 3/4. ITT has been rumored ready to sell off its Sheraton hotel chain, but ITT has firmly denied the rumors.

IBM, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$2.60, up from \$2.44 a year ago, was second, off 1/4 to 12 1/4. The figures were about in line with analysts' expectations.

Motorola, which posted third-quarter earnings of 73 cents a share versus 56 cents a year ago, was third on the list, off 1/4 to 34 1/4. Texas Instruments lost 2 1/4 to 12 1/4.

Teledyne, which dropped 4 1/2 Wednesday on third-quarter earnings of \$8.32 a share compared with \$5.33 a year earlier, lost 5 1/4 to 27 3/4. Tax breaks accounted for a large part of the recent earnings.

General Motors gained 1/4 to 7 1/4. The latest survey of United Auto Workers members indicated that local units would accept a three-year contract.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING..."

On college campuses, it is incumbent upon Professors to "publish or perish", to ensure tenure by having research tracts printed in scholarly journals. Every year, thousands of candidates for a Ph.D. degree churn out dissertations, papers designed to impress sponsoring Professors. The majority are exercises in adroit plagiarism, mediocre studies belaboring a meaningless point. Go to a library, and peruse the card index under the heading "Shakespeare". There are thousands of titles, trying to prove that the Bard was everything from an astrologer to a student of zoology, works written by those who forget that the "Play's the Thing" and that everything else is trivial. Wall Street has the same failings. Consider reports spewed out by investment houses. The mailmen on the Street walk like the Hunchback of Notre Dame, bent by the amount of material circulated to gurus and investors. Or witness the extraordinary volume of "new issue" circulars that clutter up the mails.

Few are read. Years ago, a legendary analyst coined the phrase: "Don't read a prospectus; weigh it". His theory was simple. The more a prospectus or study weighs, the less the chance of the stock becoming a winner. Most winners are incubating companies without a prior track record, hence the slowness of the offering prospectus or analysis. When a geriatric investment firm spoons out a "secondary", or recommends a faded blue chip that has virtually no leverage, the prospectus has to be crammed with the corporation's history. The Street matches the Groves of Academe in preparing verbose reports that often prove boring and non-rewarding, except to elitists shovelling out their stock at retail prices. A wit has suggested that the larger the firm, the less perceptive the study; perhaps mental in-breeding, among the progeny the inherent positions of power, precludes prescience.

Our analysts try to avoid detailed reports. We refuse to hedge, as contrarians we believe that prevailing opinion is perennially wrong. In the summer of 1982, while the Dow was dropping below 800, while the Street was cringing in fear, C.G.R. predicted that the "DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". Two years later, on July 26, 1984, our researchers mused: "the market will erupt on the upside, vaporizing prophets of doom". Within five trading sessions the Dow rocketed 87 points.

Our forthcoming letter focuses upon shares that may be acquired at premium prices, among them, COLGATE PALMOLIVE and LOUISIANA LAND. In addition, we highlight a natural resource stock that spudded from \$2 to \$14 in a brief time span, before a 4-1 split. For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

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223%	13%	AAR	48	21	120	22%	22%	22%	+
17%	13%	AMR	2.01	20	123	22%	22%	22%	+
41%	13%	AMN	2.12	21	123	22%	22%	22%	+
41%	13%	AMR	2.12	21	123	22%	22%	22%	+
41%	13%	AMN	2.12	21	123	22%	22%	22%	+
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

177	Co	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
180	AMF	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
181	AMR	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
182	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
183	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
184	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
185	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
186	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
187	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
188	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
189	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
190	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
191	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
192	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
193	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
194	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
195	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
196	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
197	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
198	AMN	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
199	AMO	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50
200	AMT	21.25	20.75	20.75	-0.50

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honda Profits Jumped 30% in Second Quarter

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Thursday that higher sales of cars, parts and power products, offsetting a decline in motorcycle sales, had yielded second-quarter profits about 30 percent higher than a year earlier.

Honda said reduced interest expenses, increased interest income and an improved cost-to-sales ratio were other major reasons for the increase in profit to 29.6 billion yen (\$119 million) in the June-August period, from 22.8 billion yen a year earlier. Per-share profit rose to 32.26 yen from 25.35 yen.

Revenue rose 5.8 percent to 677.2 billion yen from 640.3 billion yen.

For the first six months of its fiscal year, Honda said, its profit rose 33.7 percent to 58.1 billion yen, from 43.4 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue rose 12.4 percent

to 1.3 trillion yen from 1.2 trillion yen.

Honda said revenues from car sales in the second quarter rose 12.9 percent from a year earlier, while unit volume increased 6.8 percent. About 75 percent of the auto sales were made overseas, Honda said.

Second-quarter motorcycle sales fell 19.3 percent in value and 13.4 percent in volume from a year earlier. Honda said. Of the motorcycles sold during the quarter, 533,000 units, or 63.8 percent of the total, were marketed overseas.

Sales of power products in the second quarter rose 35.3 percent from a year earlier. Sales of parts, including other revenues, rose 4.6 percent.

Export sales accounted for 72 percent of total revenues in the second quarter, Honda said. They were up 8.6 percent from a year earlier.

Alfa-Laval's Earnings Drop

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Alfa-Laval AB, the agricultural, food-processing and industrial group, said Thursday that its pretax profits in the first eight months of the year fell 18.7 percent to 312 million kronor (\$36 million), from 384 million kronor in the same period last year.

In an interim report, Alfa-Laval forecast that earnings for all of 1984 would be only about half the 1983 level of 803 million kronor. It blamed lower orders in its industrial division and losses on large industrial projects in northern Africa for the decline.

In comments released with the interim report, the group president, Harry Faulkner, said: "Initially, we expected the earnings trends for other business areas would make up for the decline in the agricultural division. But this decline was far worse than we could foresee."

He said that limitations on milk production adopted by the European Community had shocked farmers into sharply reducing invest-

ments in milking machines and milk-processing equipment that are an important part of Alfa-Laval's business.

Mr. Faulkner stressed, however, that he thought the agricultural situation was bottoming out and that "we consider that earnings should recover, with unchanged demand."

Group sales in the first eight months amounted to 5.6 billion kronor, an increase of 2 percent. Orders were also up 2 percent, to 5.8 billion kronor.

Sales of Alfa-Laval's agricultural group fell 3 percent to 1.5 billion kronor, while order bookings were down 10 percent to 1.5 billion kronor. Not counting the newly acquired West Agro, a U.S. agricultural chemical company, orders were down 15 percent.

Sales of the industrial group rose 4 percent to 2.8 billion kronor. With profit margins remaining low in the food-processing industry, the strong U.S. economy has not been a benefit to Alfa-Laval, the report said.

People Express Seeks to Expand London Flights

Reuters

LONDON — People Express Airlines Inc. asked Britain Thursday to allow it to make three flights a day from London to New York. It also hinted that it might move its European base elsewhere if it is turned down.

The airline would more than triple the number of seats available on the U.S.-owned airline, which charges \$123 to \$139 for a one-way flight.

The airline asked the government's transport secretary, Nicholas Ridley, to approve two flights daily to Newark from London's Stansted Airport. It also asked permission to fly seven days a week between London's Gatwick Airport and Newark instead of the five-days-a-week schedule to which it is restricted except for 10 weeks in the summer.

"We feel very committed to Britain and we really don't want to go to the Continent," a spokeswoman said. "But by the summer of 1986 we have now 10 747s — twice what we have now — and we've got to keep those things working."

Chip Project Held Boost for Europe

Reuters

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV said Thursday that a 1.5-billion-guilder (\$450-million) project with Siemens AG of West Germany to develop a new generation of electronic chips was intended to give Europe a leading position in microelectronics.

In a press statement, Philips announced that the two companies intended to invest that sum in developing new chips over the next five years.

Investment would continue in later years, making the project worth several billion guilders in the foreseeable future. It would involve the building of a new research center at Philips' headquarters at Eindhoven, Philips said.

The Dutch Economics Ministry said that it had agreed in principle to provide 190 million guilders in investment subsidies for the project and that the West German Research Ministry would provide 300 million Deutsche marks (\$97 million).

Philips said the project was aimed at making parts of circuits less than one-millionth of a meter in size. This would allow more complex, smaller and thus cheaper electronic chips.

The new chips will be able to handle 60 times as much information as those now in use and would

expand the roles for which chips could be used, the company said. Joint development will begin next year and pilot production in 1986.

The project will strengthen the European integrated circuit industry and allow it to face up to increasing competition from the Far East, Philips said.

"By combining the forces of two European governments and two leading private companies, Europe will provide itself with a unique opportunity to achieve a leading position in the world of microelectronics," the company said.

The total market value of inte-

grated circuits in 1984 is expected to be \$20 billion and is forecast to grow at around 20 percent next year, Philips said.

The two companies plan to use light optics in making more advanced chips, because they already have experience with this system. Under it, circuits are etched on silicon wafers by projecting light through glass plates containing enlargements of the circuits.

In addition to the project with Siemens, Philips plans to spend a further 250 million guilders over the next five years in research into other areas of microelectronics.

Chrysler Locals Seek Contract Talks

Reuters

DETROIT — Local union leaders of the United Auto Workers, meeting in Miami, have requested that the UAW leadership ask Chrysler Corp. to reopen the current contract, the union's president, Owen Bieber, said at a press conference in Detroit.

The contract expires Oct. 15, 1985.

Mr. Bieber said Wednesday that he would consider a timetable for reopening the contract at Chrysler when negotiations were completed

at Ford and General Motors. The Chrysler chairman, Lee Iacocca, has said the company is not interested in early negotiations.

The union president said he was optimistic that a tentative agreement negotiated with GM two weeks ago would be ratified. Voting by locals is expected to be completed Sunday.

Mr. Bieber also said the UAW and Ford were working to meet an informal deadline of noon Friday to reach a new agreement.

COMPANY NOTES

Union Bank of Switzerland said it increased its offering of new bearer shares to foreign investors to 85,000 shares instead of an originally planned 70,000. The offering, which is mainly aimed at institutional investors in West Germany, Britain and Japan, was substantially oversubscribed.

Shell U.K. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell group, plans to build a £70-million (\$85.8-million) to £80-million lubricants-blending plant at Stanlow, England, to replace outdated capacity.

BL PLC's Austin Rover car group is planning an export drive to reduce its dependence on the

British market, which accounts for around 75 percent of sales, a spokesman said. The strategy calls for a substantial increase in dealerships in continental Europe, where Austin Rover expects to see sales rise by some 10,000 this year from 80,000 in 1983.

City Investing Co. of New York, which announced only two weeks ago that it would sell all of its operations, said it had agreed to sell its Motel 6 budget-motel company to an investors' group headed by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., a leading Wall Street investment firm, for \$565 million.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. has announced in Chicago that it would

slash its quarterly dividend to 12.5 cents, from 37.5 cents. It also said it would freeze hiring, accelerate plant closings and pare manufacturing capacity and production schedules.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said it would post a gain of \$150 million if the Kansas Corporation Commission approved an oil project, known as "infill drilling," that would be operated by its Cities Service subsidiary. The commission is considering Cities' request to reduce the allowed spacing of wells in the Hugoton field and to drill more wells between existing ones.

Fluor Engineering Inc. of California has signed an agreement to

set up a joint venture with the China Foreign Nonferrous Metal Engineering & Construction Co. Projects are to include designing and constructing mines, ore dressing, smelting, refining and transport.

Nichimen Co. announced it has won a 22.5-billion yen (\$90.834-million) order from Pt. Boma Bisma Indra, an Indonesian heavy-machinery company, for 236 diesel generators.

U.S. Cruises Inc. said it has awarded Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft of Hamburg a \$145-million contract to convert the SS United States, which was built in 1952, into a luxury cruise vessel.

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

11 October 1984

The net asset value of each fund is shown below as of the close of business on October 11, 1984. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (S) = semi-annually; (Y) = annually; (D) = daily.

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3 Swiss Companies Make Recovery

(Continued from Page 13)

Vontobel & Co. in Zurich, said all three prescribed drastic remedies for themselves in the late 1970s to reverse several years of declining profits. The companies cut payrolls and pursued selective acquisitions to broaden their earnings base.

Ciba-Geigy began a three-year streamlining program in 1980, including a cleanup of its money-losing Ilford photographic-products division. Hoffmann-La Roche shed excess capacity in weak divisions like dyestuffs, and sold small units such as Burdick & Jackson, a Michigan-based laboratory-products company. Sandoz slashed overhead and streamlined its troubled dyestuffs unit.

The medicine worked. Last year, when sales revived after the recession, profits surged. Ciba, the industry leader, said earnings rose 24.7 percent, to the equivalent of \$308.5 million, as revenues increased 6.7 percent, to \$3.8 billion. Hoffmann-La Roche, the second largest, reported a 16.8-percent earnings increase, to \$130.5 million, on a 5.7-percent sales rise, to \$2.98 billion. Sandoz, No. 3, said earnings jumped 17.2 percent, to \$127.2 million, more than twice the rate of revenues, which were up 8.1 percent, to \$2.6 billion.

Alex Krauer, Ciba's deputy chairman, echoing industrywide optimism, said Ciba expected sales and profits to improve this year, thanks to "our internal performance and the external improvement of general economic conditions."

Now the companies are investing heavily in the United States, where they expect the most growth. They are pouring large amounts into bio-engineering and genetic technology, which they expect to supply the new products that will keep them ahead of the field.

"We can only live if we can plow back substantial percentages of our earnings into research," said Albert

Hoffmann-La Roche. The big proportion of highly refined chemical products, such as pharmaceuticals, should insulate the Swiss against the wrenching effects that the growth of a Gulf petrochemical industry, in countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, is expected to have on Europe's chemical companies.

All three companies saw the relative importance of dyestuffs decline in recent years, as the textile industry, a major customer, shifted from Europe to the Far East. To offset the decline, the companies moved into new products.

Sandoz, for example, expanded its agricultural business in 1976 by acquiring the Nordrup King Co. in Minneapolis, a leading seed company. In 1982, Hoffmann-La Roche acquired Colbom-Dawes, one of the world's largest producers of animal feeds. Last year, Sandoz purchased the Zocon Corp., an agricultural chemicals company in Palo Alto, California.

Nevertheless, the three companies view advances in biotechnology, including modern genetic-engineering techniques, as the key to the development of new products. All three are spending heavily to develop in-house capability and gain access to American expertise.

Ciba-Geigy, one of the early leaders in biotechnology, opened a new research center here last year and is building a biotechnology research center for farm products in Raleigh, North Carolina. Hoff-

mann-La Roche concentrates its biotechnology studies at its huge research center in Nutley, New Jersey, and pioneered biogenetically produced drugs like interferon with Genentech, in San Francisco.

Sandoz, while putting most of its money into in-house capability at a research center near Vienna, is relying on outside work by facilities like the Boston-based Genetic Institute, where an immunological activator, Interleukin-2, was developed.

"You have two options," said Ernst Wessendorf, research chief at Sandoz. "Either you start by yourself or you go to the best researchers and borrow, building on your own knowledge."

For all three, the results have been impressive. Ciba-Geigy will begin clinically testing several genetically engineered drugs, including immunological stimulants, this year. Hoffmann-La Roche is expected to be one of the first companies to bring interferon to the market and Sandoz is clinically testing Interleukin-2, which may prove effective against acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

ADVERTISING KEROX CORPORATION (CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from 22nd October 1984 at K&A Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 42 of the CDRs Kerox Corporation, each rep. 1 share, will be payable with Dfls. 2.18 net (i.e., per record-date 7.91.084; gross \$.75 psh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$.1125 = Dfls. .38 per CDR. Div. op. no. 42 of the CDRs will be paid after the deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$.1125 = Dfls. .38) with Dfls. 1.80 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 8th October, 1984.

CENTRAL ASSETS CURRENCY FUNDS LTD. Prices as at 11.10.84

U.S. \$ 12.66
Sterling 12.95
D.Marks 45.18
Sw.Franks 41.52
Fr.Franks 137.76
SDR's 310.78

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30	175.30	193.20	225.20	225.20
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30	175.30	193.20	225.20	225.20
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APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONALES N° 3654

ENGINS D'ESSAI

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U.S. \$20,000,000
SUNDSVALLS BANKEN
FLOATING RATE CAPITAL NOTES
DUE 1985

For the six months
11th October, 1984 to 11th April, 1985.
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes,
notice is hereby given that the rate of interest
has been fixed at 11% per cent and that the interest
payable on the relevant interest payment date,
11th April, 1985 against Coupon No 13 will be U.S.\$60.03.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE EUROPEAN BANKING TRADED
CURRENCY FUND LIMITED
INCOME SHARES IN CONTINENTAL
DEPOSITARY RECEIPT FORM

The Directors of the above fund have declared the following interim dividend per share for the financial period ended 30th September 1984, payable on 31st October 1984 in respect of shares in issue on 30th September 1984:-

US Dollars 0.6277 per share against coupon No. 1.

Shareholders should send their coupons to
Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V., Spuistraat
172, 1012 V T, Amsterdam.

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited
Secretary
Dated 5th October, 1984.



Dfls. 60,000,000.-
10% Bearer Notes 1980 due 1984/1987
of
NATIONALE-NEDERLANDEN N.V.
DELFT

As provided in the Terms and Conditions
Redemption Group No. 2, amounting to
Dfls. 15,000,000.-, has been drawn for
redemption on November 15, 1984 and
includes the Note which bears consecutive
number 2 and all Notes bearing a consecutive
number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, higher
than 2. The notes are payable as from

November 15, 1984

at
Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Banking Agent)
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Nederlandse Middenstandsbank nv
in Amsterdam;
Rabobank Nederland
in Utrecht;
Algemeen Bank Nederland (Schweiz)
in Zurich, Geneva and Chiasio;
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October 12, 1984

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SPORTS

Padres Even Series With a 5-3 Victory

San Diego — The San Diego Padres tied the World Series at one game apiece Wednesday night when they rallied to defeat the Detroit Tigers, 5-3, on a three-run home run by Kurt Bevacqua, the first who took the big stumble the night before.

The Padres, who won the National League pennant with storybook touches and rallies, outdid themselves this time before 57,911 cheering fans in Jack Murphy Stadium.

They fell three runs behind at the start when the Tigers knocked out Ed Whitson in the first inning. But then they got remarkable relief from Andy Hawkins and Greg Lefferts, who stopped the Tigers on two singles over the next eight innings.

"We're the Padres crawling close, shaved the lead to 3-2 and finally struck for three runs off Dan Petry on one swing of Bevacqua's bat in the bottom of the fifth inning. The 37-year-old, appearing as the designated hitter, had been to just 80 times this season as a part-time player and hit only one home run. In fact, he had hit only 25 home runs in his 13 years in the big leagues.

More than that, in the opening game of the Series, he stumbled while trying to stretch a double into a triple, ending the Padres' chance to get back into the game and making himself the "goal" for one night as the Padres lost, 3-2.

On Wednesday night after his three-run homer, Bevacqua danced around the bases; he pirouetted as he approached first base, blew kisses to the crowd as he circled second, and was greeted by a host of well-wishers at the plate.

Asked if he knew the ball was gone as soon as he hit it, Bevacqua said, "No I didn't know it was out. I hit one home run this year. How the hell can I know?"

"I had a lot of second-guessers today, I saw," Bevacqua said. "I had a helluva night. I'm real happy with what I did. I guess anybody would be."

Not the Tigers. Manager Sparky Anderson, for one, did not appreciate Bevacqua's tour of the bases.

"I certainly hope the boys saw



Umpire Larry Barnett shows Tiger catcher Lance Parrish where Alan Wiggins touched home with the Padres' first run.

Home Turf Provides Winning Edge

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The ball, Lou Whitaker explained, hit him in the heart. "It broke my heart," the Detroit second baseman said. "Bevacqua broke my heart also."

The ball that hit and broke Whitaker's heart Wednesday night was hit by Terry Kennedy in the fifth inning. It became a bad-bounce single. Then Kurt Bevacqua went to bat and hit the home run that broke Whitaker's heart a second time — and beat the Tigers, 5-3, in the second game of the World Series.

Kennedy's hit was reminiscent of a ball that Tony Gwynn hit last Sunday against the Chicago Cubs. Gwynn's ball, also a double-play possibility, bounced wickedly over Kyle Sandberg's right shoulder and became a two-run double that beat the Cubs and won the National League pennant for San Diego.

In other words, the Jack Murphy Stadium infield has paved the way for two victories for the Padres in their last three postseason games.

"It's a scary infield," Whitaker said. "But you got to go out and play on it. They've done it all year. But it's scary. When Nettles got down to second, he pointed down and said, 'You can get hurt here.' It's so hard. This ball park is good for hitting; it's a hitter's ball park. But talking about being on

Racing Group Bids to Expel Monaco

PARIS — The International Automobile Federation (FIA) announced on Thursday it was starting a procedure to expel the Automobile Club of Monaco, the latest shot in the war between Monaco and the FIA's sporting arm, the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA).

The FISA Executive Committee headed by its president, Jean-Marie Balestre, who is also deputy president of the FIA, on Tuesday announced Monaco would not be granted a world championship grand prix in 1985 because of a dispute over television rights.

The French Auto Sport Federation, also headed by Balestre, recently laid a new charge of 1 million francs (about \$109,000) on Monaco to run the Monte Carlo Rally through France. FISA gave an Oct. 26 deadline for the payment.

An FIA statement Thursday did not say how long the expulsion procedure would take and what its effects would be.

But FISA officials noted if Monaco ran a non-championship grand prix race after being expelled from FIA, then FISA could ask its member clubs worldwide to withdraw the racing licenses of all drivers, entrants and officials involved. That would effectively exclude the participants from all world competition.

The French organization certainly would not allow the Monte Carlo Rally to be run in France if Monaco was not an FIA member, racing observers said.

As well as being the controlling body of auto sport worldwide, FIA coordinates customs and other facilities for private motorists.

The FIA statement said it was expelling the Monaco club because of its "serious violations" of FIA statutes and "above all the serious moral and financial prejudice." Balestre said Tuesday that FIA and FISA already had sent 350,000 francs in legal fees in court actions with the Monaco club.

The Monaco Automobile Club said its president, lawyer Michel Boeri, was traveling and could not be reached, and other officials were not willing to comment on the developments.

Racing driver Jackie Ickx, who was race director at this year's Monaco Grand Prix, said on French television this week that the action against Monaco was the result of a personal dispute between Balestre and Boeri.

Racing sources have said that Boeri attempted three years ago to oust Balestre from the FISA presidency. Balestre was re-elected Tuesday to his third three-year term by FISA's plenary session.

Boeri was not re-elected as a vice-president and Monaco was not re-elected to the Executive Committee.

Sittler Balks At Trade to Red Wings

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Flyers traded Darryl Sittler to the Detroit Red Wings just hours after he had been named team captain, but Detroit's general manager wants the trade voided because the 34-year-old veteran has refused to report to his new team, officials said.

The Red Wing general manager, Jimmy Devellano, asked the National Hockey League commissioner, John Ziegler, to void the trade, in which Detroit would have sent left wing Murray Craven and Joe Paterson to Philadelphia in exchange for Sittler, said Bill Jamieson, a Red Wing spokesman.

Sittler balked at the trade, said Devellano. "He's protesting the deal and is asking John Ziegler to void the trade," he added.

Jamieson said he did not know when Ziegler would act on the request.

The Flyers announced the trade in a news conference Wednesday.

"I'm mystified that Philadelphia would hold a news conference to announce the trade... and Sittler says, 'I'm not going to go,'" Jamieson said.

He said he believed Sittler rejected the trade because of "personal reasons," but added that the high-scoring center "might decide to report tomorrow."

Reached at his home on Wednesday, Sittler said: "There are a lot of things going through my head at this time, but I don't think it's fair to comment at this time."

Sittler's agent, Alan Eagleson, said "I don't think Darryl will be playing for the Red Wings in their season opener" against Chicago on Thursday night.

The Flyers general manager, Bobby Clarke, said he had talked to Sittler about the deal Wednesday and acknowledged that the veteran was not pleased about leaving Philadelphia.

"It was with a great deal of reluctance on my part that I traded Sittler. I have the most respect for Darryl as a person and as a hockey player. I found out today about the tough part of being a general manager," said Clarke, who is starting his first season as general manager.

Jazz Take Youth Movement to Front Office

SALT LAKE CITY — David Checketts, who at 29 is younger than five players on the Utah Jazz roster, has been named president of the National Basketball Association club.

Checketts, who joined the Jazz as executive vice president a year ago, on Wednesday became the second-youngest president of a major U.S. sports franchise. The youngest is Jay Snyder, 26, of the National Hockey League's Philadelphia Flyers, who is the son of the team owner.

Checketts said the change, announced Wednesday, is "not just a cosmetic thing" and that the team's former president, Sam Barinowitz, will spend more time serving as president of Stratatex. The publicly held company holds all the Jazz stock, although it has a deal pending with Triad America to sell half the franchise.

There was not much happiness in the camp of the Cleveland Cavaliers. The perennial also-ran have announced that forward Larry Shuler and guard Paul Thompson have been sidelined by injuries, just a couple of weeks before the season opens.

Shuler, an eight-year veteran, will undergo arthroscopic surgery Tuesday for an inflamed knee. He is expected to be out at least three weeks. Thompson, a second-year man, has a cracked rib and will miss one to three weeks.

The Phoenix Suns have also been hit by injuries. Guard Walter Davis will miss up to eight regular-season games because of a knee injury suffered in Tuesday night's 101-93 exhibition loss to the Los Angeles Lakers.

NBA officials called the game with 8:40 to play because of a slippery court caused by excessive condensation, which led to Davis' injury.

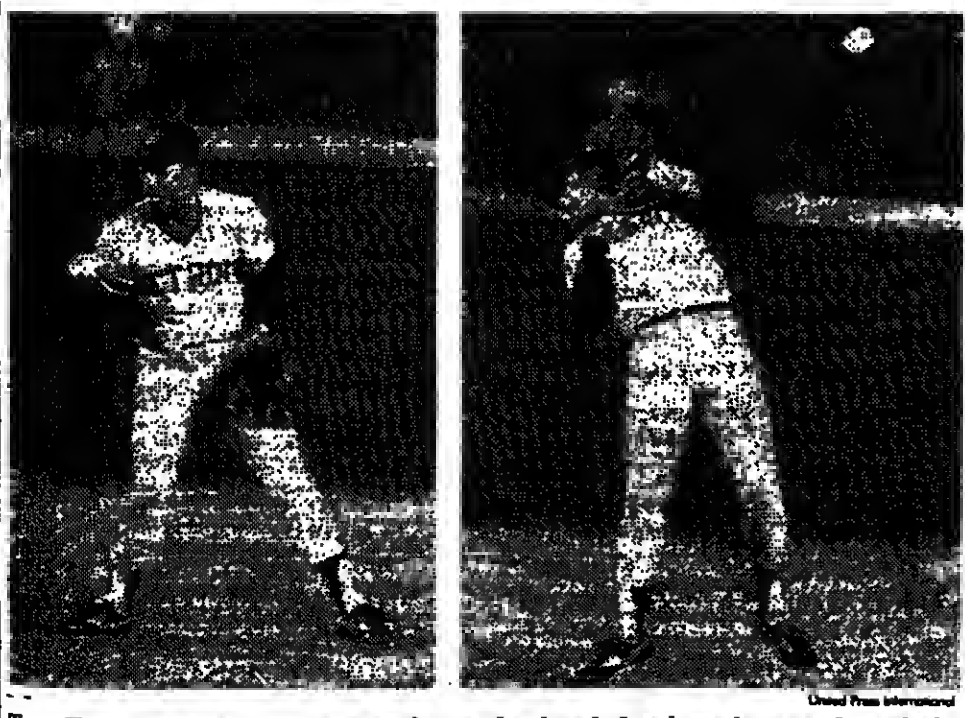
Team doctors indicate that although Davis suffered no cartilage damage, he did have three strained ligaments in his left knee. He is expected to be out three to four weeks.

Even though the Lakers-Suns game was called with 8:40 left to play, the league has ruled that it still will count as a complete game. The Lakers led 101-93 when the game was called by official Ed Rush at the request of Phoenix coach John MacLeod after three players slipped on the wet floor.

The Lakers' Magic Johnson and Bob McAdoo also slipped. Forum officials said the moisture apparently was caused by condensation from the ice over which the basketball court was recently laid. The NHL Kings open their season Thursday night at the Forum.

Even though they lost 124-105 to the Boston Celtics on Wednesday, the Houston Rockets had a reason to be pleased. Akrem Olajuwon showed some of the shooting touch that had made him the top pick in June's NBA draft.

Olajuwon led the Rockets with 20 points. He also collected a team-high seven rebounds. The rookie center-power forward is expected to team with Ralph Sampson, last season's top draft pick and NBA rookie of the year, to give Houston two seven-footer on the forward line.



Terry Kennedy's hit strikes Lou Whitaker on the chest before bouncing away for a single.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball		Transition	
World Series		Baseball	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		NEW YORK — Released the contract of Phil Miska, pitcher.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		TORONTO BLUE JAYS — Added Mike Sherman, outfielder, and Steve Schiraldi, pitcher, to the 40-man roster. Added Dennis Howard and Dave Schiraldi, pitchers, and Tim Lincecum, pitcher, to the roster of the International League.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		PITTSBURGH — Released Elmer (Dutch) Gory, scout director.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		BASKETBALL	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		ATLANTA — Released Earl "Butch" Graves, guard, and Earl Harrison, forward, to the Detroit Pistons.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		HOUSTON — Signed Lee Harvey, guard.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		FOOTBALL	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		INDIANAPOLIS — Signed Donald Bailey, center, and Vaughn Williams, defensive back, to the roster.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		SEATTLE — Placed Don Dufek, safety, on the injured reserve list. Added Adam Schriber, offensive lineman, and Benjie Izy, wide receiver, to the roster.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		CANNONBALL League	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		LEAGUE — Named John Leland director of media and public relations.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		HOCKEY	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		LEAGUE — Suspended Phil Housley of Buffalo for three games for his role in an altercation in a preseason game against Detroit.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Tennis	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		AUSTRALIAN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		First Round	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, defeated Wally Rorier, Australia, 6-2, 6-2.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Second Round	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Boris Becker, West Germany, defeated John McEnroe, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Third Round	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Boris Becker, West Germany, defeated John McEnroe, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Fourth Round	
DETROIT 5, SAN DIEGO 3		Boris Becker, West Germany, defeated John McEnroe, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.	

NHL, Once Canada's Game, Becomes International

By Lawrie Milfin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Glance over a National Hockey League roster and you are as likely to find a player from the U.S. high school as from the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League. Check out their hometowns and you will find NHL players come from Skelleftea, Sweden, and Minneapolis as well as from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Toronto.

"Canada," said Max McNab, "is just another country producing hockey players."

Such a statement would have been heresy a very few years ago. Today, McNab, the general manager of the New Jersey Devils, is exaggerating a bit, but not much. Not only are more Americans and Europeans playing in the NHL than ever before, but also more are becoming stars, and they are influencing the way the game is played.

Nearly half the players selected in the amateur draft in June were Americans or Europeans — 40.4 percent, as opposed to 59.6 percent Canadians — and four Americans and two Europeans were taken in the first round. That's not a crystal-clear forecast of the league's future because 250 players were drafted and the vast majority of lower-round choices never make it to the NHL. But the numbers indicate the dramatic change in outlook among the league's executives.

"There's more open-mindedness all down the line now," said David Paie, Washington's general manager. "Expansion has done it — there were six teams, now there are 21, and that meant a demand for new players, new coaches, new people to run clubs and because of that, new ideas."

The NHL's expansion opened up more jobs, giving more boys a realistic dream of making it as pros and encouraging the talented ones to keep playing. The World Hockey Association, alive from 1972-73 until 1979-80, also offered a new batch of jobs for would-be professionals.

Another major influence in expanding the NHL's horizons was international competition in general, and the 1972 Canada Cup tournament and 1980 Lake Placid Olympics in particular.

In 1972 we saw the first big confrontation between Canada and the Russians," said Herb Brooks, the coach of the New York Rangers, "and it really opened people's eyes — 'Wow, these Europeans can really play' — and scouting staffs began to realize there were new areas to search out talent."

Then the Brooks-coached U.S. team upset the Soviet Union at the 1980 Winter Games and went on to win the gold medal.

"That was an eye-opener for the people prejudiced against Americans," said McNab. "Hockey is terrible for getting locked into traditions, we're a bunch of followers. Philadelphia's 'Broad Street Bullies' won the Stanley Cup, and suddenly every six-foot-two tough guy is being scouted. Then Montreal won, and everyone was looking for speed. Then the Islanders, and everyone wanted steady, defensive-minded players. Some people don't realize there is no single answer, it takes a mix, a proper chemistry."

Even after the 1980 Olympic triumph, many hockey people still doubted those U.S. college players could succeed in the NHL. But Ken Morrow (New York Islanders), Mike Ramsey (Buffalo), Mark Pavelich (Rangers), Neal Broten (Minnesota) and Mark Johnson (Hartford) all became regulars.

A good player just wants a chance to prove himself, an equal opportunity to the fellow sitting next to him," said Johnson. "For a long time Americans didn't get that opportunity. This is the elite league in the world, and it shouldn't matter where you come from, only whether you're good enough."

The same holds for Europeans. McNab pointed out that, last season, the top eight NHL teams had an average of three European players, the middle eight an average of 1.5, and the bottom five an average of only a single European.

"The Europeans are more talented, in terms of skills, and they can make a difference," said McNab. "But the bottom teams didn't realize that as quickly, and unfortunately we're behind, way behind, teams like the Rangers, the Islanders and Edmonton."

The NHL's first Swedish player was a Ranger, Ulf Sterner. He lasted only four games, way back in 1964. The true pioneer was the often-forgotten Thoremy Bergman, a defenseman who joined the Detroit Red Wings for the 1972-73 season. The following year Borje Salming and Inge Hammarstrom signed with Toronto, and perhaps because Bergman was a journeyman and Salming became a six-time all-star, the arrival of Salming and Hammarstrom is usually remembered as the start of the European influx.

Soon afterward, Toronto's owner, Harold Ballard, said that if Hammarstrom went into a rink's corners with his pockets full of eggs, he wouldn't break a single one. That slur, and the epithet "chicken Swede," followed Swedish players for a long time.

"The thing is, it was accurate to a certain extent," said Anders Hedberg, the Ranger veteran. He, Ulf Nilsson and Lars-Erik Sjoberg made the trans-Atlantic jump the same year as Salming and Hammarstrom, but went to the WHA's Winnipeg Jets. "In Europe, you didn't grow up in an environment where players were out from teams at age 10, the atmosphere wasn't as serious. I think the average Swedish player is probably not as competitive as the average North American player. There are exceptions, of course. But also the style of play here has changed a lot since those first days, when the Flyers were setting the example."

The influence of the brawling Flyers extended in the WHA, too, where Hedberg and Nilsson encountered cutthroat checking — attacks so vicious that many Canadian fans were outraged. But, skating on a line with the legendary Bobby Hull, they proved that Swedes could endure the abuse and excel.

"Ten minutes after Edmonton won the Stanley Cup last spring, Glen Sather said on television that he built his team after the old Winnipeg Jets of the WHA," said Hedberg. "I'm very proud of that, very proud."

"I just loved the free-wheeling style of the Hedberg-Nilsson-Hull line and the quarter-backing-defenseman role of Sjoberg," said Sather, the Edmonton general manager and coach. "The free-flowing, creative style that takes a lot of technical skill is the way I think hockey should be played. I much prefer it to the hooking, holding, interfering and grabbing style of the '60s and early '70s. The Europeans made us more aware of the technical skills that all great hockey players have — the best NHL players always had them too — and in that sense they've enhanced our league."

"We don't do enough teaching of these skills — passing, moving, interchanging, being creative. It's easier to keep set players in set lines, but that stymies them, and it's not as exciting to watch."

Most general managers agree with Sather. And now so do most players who have tried the European-influenced style.

"The European influence has taken us out of the era when all we did was dump the puck over the blue line and chase it, then center it to the net," said Dave Langevin, an American who became a defensive mainstay for the Islanders after playing three years in the WHA. "Also, the league's to the point now where, if you don't fight, you're smart. Before, if you didn't fight, you were chicken."

